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Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
SATURDAY				
2-32 P.M.				
1909.				
13th	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
20th	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
27th	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
2 27th	"BRITANNIA"	6525	.....	...
2nd Apl.	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	...
10th	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
17th	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
24th	MOREA	11000	.....	...
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9308
8th	CALEDONIA	7556	.....	...
15th	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
22nd	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
29th	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	7911
5th June	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
12th	SALSETTE	6000	VICTORIA	6522
19th	OCEANA	6619	.....	...
26th	HIMALAYA	6898	MOOLTAN	7931

* Intermediate Steamer. For particulars see below.

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AFRICA	4,750	F. Bulesich	1st Apr. 1909
PRAGA	4,000	G. Gilhofer	16th Apr. 1909
KOERBER	5,423	A. Forosti	1st May 1909
BOHEMIA	4,382	M. Daboovich	16th May 1909
AFRICA	4,750	F. Bulesich	1st June 1909

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

	Tons.	Captain	To sail about
MARQUIS			Early April.
BACQUEHEM	4,396	.....	
* VORWAERTS	5,990	B. Bolnarz	27th Apr. 1909
* AUSTRIA	7,688	B. Cubich	25th May 1909

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years,

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LHASA	2,171	Mon 15th Mar.	11 a.m. P D & C*
DWARKA	1,695	Thur. 11th Mar.	9 a.m. Cutch Mandvie.
LINGA	2,171	Fri. 12th Mar.	6 a.m. † (direct)

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

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FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels;	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	18th Mar. 1909
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Golannet	15th Apr. "
DUMBEA	5,865	Beyer	13th May "
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Barotge	10th June "
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	8th July "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	5th Aug. "

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YARRA	4,142	Sellier	23rd Apl. 1909.

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R RUBATTINO	4,500	L Manchini	15th Apr. 1909.
B. BALDUINO	4,500	D. Maganzini	15th May 1909

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CAPRI	6,000	D. Padoni	17th Apr. 1909.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Balsito	17th May 1909.

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ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" assists the Functions of the Liver, Bowels, Skin, and Kidneys by Natural Means: thus the blood is freed from poisonous or other hurtful matters, the foundation and great danger of Chills, Fever, Worry, Blood Poisons, &c. There is no doubt that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, prevented a serious illness.

CAUTION.—*Examine the Capsule and see that it is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'; otherwise you have the sincerest form of flattery—IMITATION.*

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, London, S.E., Eng., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

Sold by Chemists and Stores everywhere.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ
OR, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This remarkable quiescating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of Life, imparting strength and many vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves and a confidential anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, hysteria, and weakness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, nightmare, and dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-conquered ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. Incorrect persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and misery. Price 11s. or four times the quantity, 33s. per bottle.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; common across the loins, Slimy or other Deposits, Strictures, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 9s. 9d.

DR. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 1s. 6d., 2s. 9d., and 5s. 6d. per Box.

DR. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these [illegible] and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 9s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations sent from cheap and pernicious vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED AND NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 2s., post free from Mr. [illegible], Chemist, 18 Bond Street, Brighton, London, or Dr. De Roos' Residence, Dresden, Germany, to whom all communications should be addressed.

Sold by TREACHER & Co., Ltd., Bombay, Byculla, Poona

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. "BOHEMIA," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 7 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain METCALFE, will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days from date of discharge of the respective cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEY must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day.

AGENT,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

THE TEXTILE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, at "Bella Vista" Offices, Cumballa Hill, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th March, 1909, at 10 A.M. (Standard Time), for the transaction of the following business :—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report, the audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1908.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To appoint Directors in place of those who retire from office but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Directors.

By Order of the Board
NOWROSJEE WADIA & SONS,
Agents,
The Textile Manufacturing Co., Ld.

NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOK of the Company will be CLOSED from 8th March, 1909, to 17th March, 1909, both days inclusive.

Bombay, 10th February, 1909.

NOTICE OF ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE CENTURY SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, at "Bella Vista," Cumballa Hill, on THURSDAY, the 18th March, 1909 at 10-30 a.m. (Standard Time), for the transaction of the following business :

1. To adopt the Directors' Report, the audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st December, 1908.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of Mr. Narottam Moraji Goculdas, as a Director in place of late Mr. Veerchund Deepchund, C.I.E., deceased, and of Mr. J. A. Grant as an additional Director.
4. To appoint Directors in place of those who retire from office but are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
6. To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Directors.

By Order of the Board,
C. N. WADIA & COY.,
Agents,
The Century Sping. and Mfg. Co., Lmtd.

NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company, will be CLOSED from 9th to 18th March, 1909, both days inclusive.

Bombay 11th February, 1909.

BOMBAY THIRTEENTH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 13TH MARCH, 1909.

OWNERS are REMINDED that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P.M., on MONDAY, 8th March, 1909.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

BOMBAY, 4TH MARCH, 1909.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION.

TOWN HALL,
DAILY 8-30 A.M. to 8 P.M.
Including Sundays from March 3rd to 15th.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

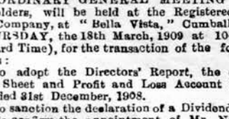
DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.
They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting —
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

Beware of Ambiguous Advertisements.

Have your Eyes been examined by a qualified man?



If not, consult **DR. DINSHAW DASTOOR,** Surgeon-Oculist, (London.)

"A Thoroughly able and qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon and a neat and skilful operator" as certified to in writing by the Senior Surgeons and Professors of London Eye Hospitals.

Eyes will be examined (free of charge) to correct Errors of Refraction.

STOCK :—Of latest improved styles.

PRICES :—Exceedingly moderate.

CAUTION:—This is the only Original firm of

DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & CO.,
56, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT,
Oppt. "The Bombay Club," and next door to the Fine Art Gallery.

JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished, Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS'KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Victoria House, Victoria Road, Mazagon.
Telephone No. 838.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., from the 1st proximo, will be 2 Annas per Copy. The Rates for Subscribers are Rs. [illegible] per annum or Rs. 8-8 per annum in advance, including delivery.

HOUSE FOR SALE—AT BANGALORE. A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOFED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 558, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

AMUSEMENTS.

HAVE YOU SEEN
THE
FAIRY'S BOWER,
OTHERWISE KNOWN AS
THE PAINLESS SURGICAL ROOM.
AT THE MEDICAL CONGRESS EXHIBITION?
This Room will delight the young and old,
so walk up everybody please.

EXCELSIOR MOUNTAIN SLIDE.
MAIDAN.

EVERY NIGHT
From 5 P.M. to 11-30 P.M.
ADMISSION, AND SLIDE 2 ANNAS.
FREE ADMISSION from Excelsior Cinematograph Side.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
GRAND ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME,
WITH THE LATEST NOVELTIES
Amongst which will be
A SUFFRAGETTE'S DREAM (Very Amusing).
A TRIP TO SWITZERLAND (Very interesting Sceneries.)
RED SKINS' RING (Dramatic.)
By General request
The BRIGANDS in CALABRIA and many others.

THREE PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT, INCLUDING SUNDAYS,
From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 (S. T.).
EVERY SATURDAY AN EXTRA SHOW
From 11-15 to 12-15 P.M.

PRICES AS USUAL.

NOTE.—Any kind of refreshment can be had at the Excelsior Bar.

BOMBAY MEDICAL CONGRESS EXHIBITION, 1909.

THE EXHIBITION
REDUCTION IN PRICES.
WILL BE OPEN DAILY,
from 4 P.M. to 11-30 P.M.

The Exhibition is held in specially constructed Buildings after the Indo-Saracenic style of Architecture and comprises a varied Collection of Exhibits including Medical, Surgical, Sanitary, Building, Paving, Draining, and Ventilating Appliances, Foods, Drugs and Toilet requisites, &c., &c.

Two Military Bands will perform daily on weekdays in the afternoon and evening.

In addition there will be daily a series of well selected side-shows including—

The Excelsior Cinematograph, Baudman's Egyptian Theatre, Switch-Back Railway with Tunnels, Laughing Gallery, Fairy Bower Panorama, Maze Optical Delusions, Equatorial Telescope, Fish Pond, etc.

REFRESHMENTS available for all Classes.
RETIRING ROOM " "

The EXHIBITION will be OPEN for PURDA LADIES and CHILDREN only on WEDNESDAY, the 10th from 8 a.m. to 12 noon.

PRICE OF ADMISSION.

Adults annas eight each; Children, Nurses in uniforms, Soldiers and Sailors half price.

DON'T MISS THE
SWITCHBACK
When Visiting
THE MEDICAL CONGRESS
EXHIBITION
BUT
COME AND BE SWITCH'D.

WHEN VISITING THE MEDICAL CONGRESS EXHIBITION
DON'T FORGET TO CALL AT
THE TOPSY-TURVY HOUSE.
THE SENSATION IS
BEWILDERING, PLEASING AND MYSTIFYING.

TOPSY-TURVY HOUSE.
THE RAGE OF THE CONTINENT.
THE MOST NOVEL SHOW IN THE EXHIBITION.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF
INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.
THE
EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH
Will give a
SPECIAL PERFORMANCE
From 10—11-30,
ON THURSDAY, MARCH 11TH,
H. E. THE GOVERNOR
has kindly given his Patronage.

The Art of Cake-making at Home

It is simple nowadays. To do the raising and ensure light and dainty cakes use two ounces, of "the SURE raising powder"—

'PAISLEY FLOUR'
(Trade Mark)

—to one pound of ordinary flour.

Home baking with 'Paisley Flour' is not only more wholesome, but costs less than buying from the shop or using cake mixtures. 'Paisley Flour' is sold in tins, with many interesting recipes.

BROWN & POLSON make it.

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BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE offer their services to firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED, CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

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GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted. Correspondence Invited.
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94 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—For insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING ? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Blüthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes :—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the World.

"LU-LU" EYE DROPS.—An absolutely non-irritant and a Positive Cure for Sore, Inflamed, Red, and Weak Eyes, Granulated Lids, Corneal Ulcers, etc. Prepared to the Formula of a Surgeon-Oculist (London). Rs. 1.—D. M. DASTOOR & Co., Oppt. "The Bombay Club," Fort.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance, Rs. 10. Single copy Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate; Excellent references.—W, care of this Office.

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ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Medows Street, and are now located at 2 GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and setting work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

FURNISHED SITTING ROOM and three BEDROOMS, in well situated HOUSE, Colaba Reclamation, Electric Lights and Fans, latest Sanitary improvements, available March 8th. Could be let separately. Apply Box No. 1099, care of this Paper.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Patronised by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Scotsmen and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2, Mofussil Rs. 5 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 31, Ch. G, St, (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh, Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 409, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

HAIR DYE.—Phillips' "NAYAKALA" restores grey hair at once to a beautiful black or brown colour. Only prepared by PHILLIPS & Co., Chemists, Bombay.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' RAILWAY GUIDE.—Copies of the Guide with coloured Railway Map duly corrected are issued on the 1st of each month and may be had at Messrs. Wheeler & Co.'s Bookstalls on the principal Railway Station platforms or at the "Bombay Gazette" Office—Price 8 annas.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

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LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases; By W. H. H. Re. 1, Apply Box No. 404 c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OLD ISSUES of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" of the "WEEKLY BUDGET," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between As. 2 and Rs. 5 and higher.

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete rechauffé of Indian News, particularly entertaining for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of postage), One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and leading in the East, no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provides for the convenience and demands of Constituents. A visit is earnestly solicited to Cox's Building (Top Floor), Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Mooe Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Rs. 1-4-0 ; Tiffin, Rs. 1-0-0 ; Breakfast As. 12 Dinner served till late hours

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REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

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TO DISTRICT OFFICERS.—Shikaris, Travellers and etc. Dont go out without the DRIED FRUITS of the GARH ESTATE, Rajpeepla Rangpa District, Superintendent can supply 2 lbs. tins, at Rs. 1-4. Postage extra.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COY, offers splendid paying Agencies in every town in India. Offices, 3 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to Enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12A, Mission Row Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2, Green Street Fort behind the Bank of Bombay)

TO BE LET.—From 1st May, for 6 months, 4 FURNISHED ROOMS in VICTORIA HALL, Victoria Road, Byculla. Stove, Servants Quarters, &c. Rent very moderate. Apply box No. 1235 c/o or "Bombay Gazette."

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"WEEKLY BUDGET."—A Summary of the Week's News, published on Saturday Evenings, Rs. 12 per annum inclusive of postage.

Messrs. O. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are executed to by an expert.

WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON. TELEGRAMS KEYMER LONDON.

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES

Effectacious because absolutely pure. English Oil Not made of celerine. Full directions. All Chemists.

Insist on SAVARESSE'S

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture such as dining table, dinner waggon, chairs, mantafe, sideboard writing, dressing and washhand tables, bedsteads, chest-of-drawers, cupboards, almiras, iron safes, ebonized cottage piano.
1 box of valuable books.
1 teak and glass panel partition screen in 5 pieces.
Columbia Gramophones and Parian figures.

AT 3 P. M.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 rubber-tyred light victoria.
1 rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 French polished shigram.

SALE OF WINES, WHISKIES, GIN, ETC.

Under instruction from Bai Naudagaori Hiralal D. Saraya, the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Patterson and Co., the mortgagors, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Ravelin Street, Fort, near Gaiety Theatre, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 9th March, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), the following: all the wines, ruans, spirits, whiskies, gin, etc.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Mulji and Khambatta, the Attorneys, for the mortgagee at their Office, No. 7, Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE of a large plot of garden land with stone materials thereon at Mulundgaum close to Mulund Station, near Thana.

Under instructions from R. D. Sathna, Esquire, Acting Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Liladher Thakorsey Taukar an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY the 14th March, 1909, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises.

All the right, title and interest, of the abovenamed insolvent in all those pieces or parcels of Government land with fruit trees, stone materials, and a cutcha well, admeasuring about 5,929 square yards, and assessment whereof is Rs. 7-7-0 per year and situate at Mulundgaum, near the Railway Station, Taluka Salsette, Jilla Thana, bearing Survey Nos. 188 and 193, Pot Nos. 1, 2 and 3 and Palni No. 1, and bounded on the East by the Railway line and the land of Hunsraj Moraj, on the West by the land of Ratonsey Premji, on the North by the land of Liladher Purshottam and others and on the South by the land of Bhaskar and Ruttonsey Premji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale plication may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF ALEX'S CHRONOPHONE, at Cruickshank Road, Opposite the Elphinstone High School.

Under instructions from the mortgagees in possession and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Messrs H. C. Joseph and S. J. Tellery, under the power of sale reserved to the mortgagees by an Indenture of mortgage, dated 3rd December, 1908. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, on TUESDAY, the 16th inst. at 3-30 p. m. (S.T.), the Alex's Chronophone, consisting of plant, tent, machinary, films, furniture, &c., with its good will.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the above is on view.

Private offers for the above will be received by the undersigned or Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Solicitors to the mortgagees, up to the evening of the 15th March.

The above will be put up first into one lot, and first sold will be put up in separate lots.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, the mortgagees' Attorneys at their Office, No. 11, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General of Bombay, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 22nd inst., at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their Rooms, the effects of the late Mr. Jessie Morrow, consisting of gold rings, hand bag, cotton and woolen wearing apparels, shirts, jackets, hat and other sundries.

CRAWFORD & Co.
BOMBAY, 8TH MARCH, 1909.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 55, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 8th March 1909, at 3-30 p. m, (S. T.)

The materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building Street No. 3-4 and 243-250 : 1-3 case Nos. 30-33 Velati Fanaswadi, Girgaum.
Building Street Nos. 21 : 13-19 : 2), 17 case Nos. 4 : 5-6 : 7 Depot Lane, Girgaum.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

Under instructions from the B. B. & C. I. Railway Co., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 9th instant, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the Company's Colaba Goods Depot, near the Tramway Company's stables :—
68 bales, F. P. cotton, damaged by fire.

MENESSE & Co.
BOMBAY, 8TH MARCH, 1909.

GLUE MADE IN OUR OWN FACTORY

TO GLUE MERCHANTS, BOOK-BINDERS, PRINTERS AND CONTRACTORS.

WE have OPENED a FACTORY at Ahmedabad to manufacture the well-known glue on a large scale.

This glue is pure and suitable for printers and book-binders for general use. A trial is solicited.

For further particulars, please apply to our Bombay drn, Messrs. KAGDI YASINBHAI RAHIMBHAI, Glue Merchants, Erskine Road, Nul Bazar, Bombay.

MY LOVELY TOILET

KESHRANJAN

For the Hair is the most refreshing and delightfully perfumed Hair-oil both for Bath and Toilet.

Insist always therefore upon having the genuine

KESHRANJAN.

When buying see very carefully the label with the manufacturer's photo and facsimile without which none is genuine.

All pretty women use KESHRANJAN and refuse all substitutes.

Re. 1 per bottle. Post-free Re. 1-5.

OUR PANCHATIKTA BATIKA—is a very safe and sure remedy for all sorts of Malarious fever, chronic fever, high and low fever, double quotidian fever, accompanied by enlargement of spleen, liver, and in short, all chronic cases of fever. Price per phial Re. 1. Packing and postage 5. As.

HIMANGSUDRABA

HAS NO EQUAL FOR KEEPING THE SKIN SOFT, Smooth and Bright during the Winter.

It removes all Roughness, Redness, Chaps, Irritation, &c., and renders the Skin DELICATELY SOFT AND VELVETY.

It is the most perfect Emollient Milk for the Skin ever introduced and for the Toilet and Nursery it is simply invaluable. It is delightfully Soothing and Refreshing if applied after being out in the sun or cold winds, Cycling, Motoring, Golfing, etc.

Gentlemen will find it wonderfully soothing if applied after shaving.

As. 10 per Bottle. Post—free As. 15.

KAVIRAJ NAGENDRA NATH SEN,
GOVT. MEDICAL DIPLOMA-HOLDER.
Member of the Chemical Society, Paris; Society of Chemical Industry, London; Surgical Aid Society London, &c., &c.
Head Office : 19, Lower Chitpur Road, Calcutta.
TELEGRAMS—"KESHRANJAN," CALCUTTA.
Agents:
V. VALABDAS & Co.,
Bhendi Bazar, Opposite Chumbhatti Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 23, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 13th March, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Marine House, Government Dockyard, Fort, the very valuable and handsome substantial French polished teak and blackwood household furniture (made to order after the owner's special designs) very handsome glass and porcelainware of the finest quality, dining, drawing, office and bed-room furniture of the best material and workmanship; consisting of teakwood sliding dining table in 7 pieces, dining room chairs, large side boards with drawers cupboard and mirror back, large size duree carpets. Handsome Chesterfield sofas lined with superb silk tapestry and spring cushion. A first rate full size Billiard table by John Roberts with balls, cues, cuestand, rest etc, complete. Side tea, and centre teapoys. Handsome brass and iron single and double bedsteads with hair matresses, feather pillows hair bolsters, mosquito nets, stands, teakwood glass doors double almyrahs and teakwood and blackwood Zoonda cupboards, dressing and washhand tables with marble tops, Burma'h opened carved screens of exquisite workmanship, Singapore cane furniture. One 12/14 H. P, Argyll Motor Car with accessories complete in very good order. One handsome strong Calcutta-built Victoria on coach by Jackson and Sons, sets of brass mounted double harness. Aluminium cooking utensils, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, etc., etc., the property of Rear-Admiral G. H. Hewett, C.I.E., Director, Royal Indian Marine.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 3 days before the sale.

N. B.—The plants will be sold on the same day at 7-30 a.m. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF GOLD WATCHES,

On SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 3-30 P.M., (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Room's, by order of the executors of the late Bai Awabai Framji Petit and on account and risk of Mr. Bejonji Dhanjibhoy Ghadiali—

1 gold watch, by Jas. McCabe, Royal Exchange London Nos. 00746.
1 Gold watch, H 1 Terregaux Locle with lever escapement No. 11495.

The above will be on view 2 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF SUGAR.

On SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 3-30 P.M., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of the defaulting indentor Mr. Dayashanker Deoshanker—

Ex. S. S. "Braunfels."

N. Z.—500 bags, each containing 2 cwts crystal sugar.

Ex. S. S. "Rabenfels."

N. Z.—500 bags, each containing 2 cwts sugar.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the times of sale.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Arthur Crawford Markets on MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 11 a.m. (B. T.) the right of collecting fair ground and feeding fees from cattle dealers, butchers, and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughter-houses, Bandors, for 12 months from 1st April, 1909, to 31st March, 1910, and fees in the Fort Market, Arthur Crawford Beef Markets, Arthur Crawford, Fish and Mutton Markets, Erskine Road Fish Market, Colaba Fish Markets, Pedder Road Fish Market, Mazagon and Ferguson Road Fish Market, Parel, Purbhadevi Road and Elphinstone Road Markets from fresh and salt-fish sellers, &c., who sit on the floor or other places not numbered either in line or outside under the eaves of the Markets and also collecting fees for weighing goods at the scales of the Arthur Crawford Markets, for 12 months from 1st April, 1909 to 31st March, 1910.

For particulars and conditions of sales, respectively, apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or at the office of the Superintendant of Markets, Arthur Crawford Markets, or to the Undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

BENNETT & Co.
BOMBAY, 8TH MARCH, 1909.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
10, BANK STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY, on Mount Road, near Gorupdeo Road.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 8th instant, 4 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. Mody and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises under instructions from Messrs. Jamsetjee Rustomjee, and Devidas, Attorneys for the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Mahomedalli Abdul Husein Goriawalla, under and by virtue of the power of sale given under the indenture of mortgage, dated the 7th day of April, 1904, the following landed property, viz :—

All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground together with the chawl, standing thereon, situate on the east side of Mount Road, near Gorupdeo Road, Oart, outside the Fort in the City and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 484 and 1-4 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 155, New No. A. 11796, Old Survey No. 681, and New Survey No. 9-3720, and Assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E. Ward No. 7950 and Street No. 6 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the east by the property of Ganpat Manekji, on the west by the property of Sewji Bapooji, on the north by the village passage, and on the south by the property of Nudoo Dewji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Jamsetji, Rustomji and Devidas, Attorneys for the mortgagee at their office, No. 5, Bell Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 1,100 BOXES SMYRNA DRIED FIGS.

On Wednesday, the 10th day of March, 1909, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, opposite the Government Central Press, in Bank Street, Fort, on account and at the risk of the concerned—ex. s. s. "Dambia."

Mark V.—1,100 boxes each about 28lbs. Smyrna dried figs.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and the lots taken delivery of the next day.

J. S. MODY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.
BOMBAY, 8TH MARCH, 1909.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..... £ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... £ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHARE-HOLDERS ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS ..... £ 210,000

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS :
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES STEUART,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... " 15,100,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Peking
Changchung	Lyons	San Francisco
Chefoo	Mengtien (Mukden)	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
London		

LONDON BANKERS :—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH :—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) ..... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ..... Rs. 22,80,000

HEAD OFFICE : SIMLA.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS :

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £1,600,000

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Kasara, 505 tons, Captain H. Manley, arrived in harbour on Sunday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo 16 cases of opium, one cabin and 108 deck passengers.

THE Florio Rubattino S. N. Co's steamer Deo. Balduino, 3,684 tons, Captain D Magazzini, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Genoa, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Haverstoe, 2,467 tons, Captian H W Feley, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Dunston-on-Tine, with a cargo of coal.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Nadir, 2,041 tons, Captain C Bird, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta via Coast ports with a general cargo, and 4 deck passengers.

THE steamer Kt. Errant, 4,779 tons, Captain F. Jones, arrived in harbour on the 6th instant from Barry, with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Strathfillan, 2,816 tons, Captain J. MacKindly, arrived in harbour on the 6th instant from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Company's steamer Linga 951 tons Captain H M Cutbush sailed on Friday for Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Asiatic S N Company's steamer Nairung 2,861 tons Captain J M Thomson sailed on Saturday for Calcutta via Coast ports with a general cargo.

THE steamer Derwenthall 2,514 tons Captain J C Jones sailed on Saturday for Colombo in ballast.

THE B I S N Company's steamer Waroonga, 1,603 tons Captain H Bamber will sail to-day for Persian Gulf &c with, a general cargo and 7 cabin and 58 deck passengers.

THE steamer Shah Nasir 2,555 tons Captain H J Revill sailed on Saturday for Trieste and Venice with a general cargo.

THE B and P S N Co's steamer Rehmani, 1,872 tons, Captain A Geddie, sailed on Saturday for Jedah, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Company's steamer Lhasa, 941 tons, Captain H McDiarmid, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Miss Wills, Mr Wood, Mr E R Martin, Mr Coppey, Mr S H Taylor, Capt Sexton, Mr Randell, Mr Saunderson, Mr Ladhas, Mr W Naik, Mr Marshall, and 108 deck.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Company's steamer Bohemia, 2,311 tons, Captain M Dabcevich, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Trieste &c., with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Dunbarmoor 2,331 tons Captain W B Burton arrived in harbour on Friday from Blyth with a cargo of coal. During the voyage she experienced very strong south-easterly winds from Jebel Tier to Perim light winds across the Arabian Sea until 5 days from Bombay thence strong North-westerly winds to port.

THE B and P S N Company's steamer Naderi 1,169 tons, Captain T S Gray, arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Jedah, with a general cargo and 526 pilgrims. During the voyage two deaths occurred amongst the pilgrims.

THE P and O Company's steamer Mooltan, 4,828 tons Captain G C Henning R N R arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Sydney via Colombo, with Australian and China mails, a general cargo and passengers. She sailed on Saturday for London with English mails a general cargo and passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H M S Minto Lt Comdr C. M. Luck.....R I Marine
H M S Lapwing Lt Comdr A N Gouldsmith ..R Navy
H M S Proserpine Comdr...Leathem.....Royal Navy

IN STREAM.

H M S Perseus Comdr F G Bird .....R Navy
R I M S Hardinge Comdr Obbson .....R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook Comdr A. I. Marsack ..R I Marine
H M S Hyacinth Captain A W Heneage R N Flagship
H M S Sphinx Comdr S Litchford .....Royal Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—March 6.

Alberts Troves...2447Crocco .....W & A G & Co
Ayuthia .....694Curtis .....F F Campbell & Co
Annie .....2445Jones .....T Morrison & Co
Asseve .....4359Gordon ....Shanghai ...31-3 P & O Co
Baenstaar .....2234 Parkis .....W & A Graham & Co
Dwarka.....759Cole .....M M & Co
Devanha....4785Hayward.....P & O Co
Dunbarmoor ..2331 .....
Grantleyhall...2585 Wie .....P & O Co
Naseri 911LeMierre ....23-2 B & P S N Co
Hoseince...993Jourdan.....B & P S N Co
Hydra.....831Shipsland .....F F Campbell & Co
Ipswich.....575 Pigot ...Rangoon...B & P S N Co
Ismaila.....3341Ross .....M M & Co
Inveresk.....3203Smith .....W & A G & Co
Lady Gordon.... 316 Butler .....W M & Co
Lalpoora.....2124Fry.....M Mackenzie & Co
Nallung.....2862Thomson.....T Morrison & Co
Naderi.....1169Gray .....B & P S N Co
Shah Najam .....2751 Foster.....Shah S N Co
Saifi.....445 Shepherd.....B & H S N Co
Shahallan .....1917 Davison .....B & H S N Co
Singu .....1912Morison .....S Wallace & Co
Sanctoria...2379 Ward.....Bombay
Strathavon.....2830Mackay .....W & A Graham
Satara.....3409Hagill .....M M & Co
Strathclyde...2842Crerar .....W & A Graham & Co
Strathairly...2373 MacMahon ...W & A Graham & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—March 6.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Clan Farquhar	3757	Wodge	Calicut	9-3	F M & Co
B Rinaldo	2792	Picking	Hull via Karachi	13-3	F M & Co
D & E Shah Nawaz	2523	...Mitchell	...Karachi	...6-3	B & H S N Co
C & B Sutton Hall	2370	...Hannaford	....Marmogoa	12-3	K N & Co
F Wakamiya Maru	3437	Yamawake	...Kobe	13-3	N Y Kaisha
K Clan Urquhart	...3757	Sommer felt	....Antwerp	13-3	F Moir & Co
M Salsette	2362	Lewellen	Aden	20-3	...P & O Co
N Umgeni	1666	Rivers	.....	Middlesborough	...10-3	W & A G & Co
P Kaiser	...1714	Roblicz	...Durban	...8-3	.....A Strandes
O Monsoori	...1735	Hannah	...Genoa	16-3	B & P S N Co
Q Rehmani	...1872	Geddie	...Jedah	6-3	...B & P S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Mustilia	3250	Thompson	.....Liverpool	15-3	W & A G & Co
7	Bohemia	..2305	Dabecvics	...Trieste	16-3	A L S N Co
9	Ehrenfels	2739	Akinkens	Karachi	15-3	W & G & Co
12	Egypt	...4178	Summers	...London	...13-3	P & O Co
16	Mozaffari	1337	Moloney	Zanzibar	10-3	B & P S N Co

M W D D

Warora	2565	Tipper	.....Rangoon	9-3	M M & Co

H W V D

Lhasa	950	McDiarmid	...Karachi	8-3	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
5	Naderi s	Gray	Jedah, Feb 20
	Dunbarmoor s.....	Burton.....	Blyth, Jan. 29
6	Bohemia s	Dabcevich ...	Trieste, Feb. 18
	Lhasa s	McDiarmid..	Karachi, March 4
	Kt Errant s.....	Jones	Barry Jan 16
	Strathfillan s	MacKindly...	Calcutta Feb 24
7	Haverstore s	Foley	Dunstown-on-Tyne Feb 2
	Nadir s.....	Bird.....	Calcutta Feb 12
	Kasara s	Manley	Basrah Feb 28
	Deo Balduino s ...	Maganzini ...	Genoa Feb 18
	Tokio s.....	.....	Karachi

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
5	Linga s	Cutbush	Karachi
6	Mooltan s	Henning	London
	Rehmani s	Geddie.....	Jedah
	Shah Nasir s	Revell	Trieste, &c
	Derwenthall s.....	Jones	Colombo
	Nairung s	Thomson.....	Calcutta, &c

The steamer Waroonga, Bamber for Persian Gulf &c, obtained her portclearance on Saturday.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday:—
Steamer Alberto Treves for Antwerp, &c.
" Bohemia for Trieste, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Africa left Trieste on the 3rd instant and is expected here on the 19th instant

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Koerber from Bombay arrived at Aden on Saturday morning.

The Anchor Line Steamer Olympia outward bound passed Suez on the 4th and is expected here on the morning of the 16th instant.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	From
26	Belle of England	Calcutta
26	Norfolk	Calcutta
27	Clan Cameron	Liverpool
March		
2	Clan Buchanan	Coast
2	Visigoth	Calcutta
2	Umta	Rangoon
5	Landaura	Bombay

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 8th March.

579 PARADES.

No. 1 and 2 Companies.—6" B.L.C. Gun and Battery Drill for the Gatacre Cup Teams, at Mahaluxmi Battery on Saturday, the 13th instant, at 5 p. m.
Dress.—Khaki and Helmets.

580 PRACTICE.

The Elementary practice ordered for Sunday 7th instant is unavoidably postponed till Sunday the 14th instant.

No. 1 and 2 Companies will fire their Elementary and Service Instructional Practice from the 6" B. L. C. at Mahaluxmi on Sunday, the 14th instant commencing at 11 a.m.

581 INSPECTIONS.

The G. O. C. and Inspector Coast Defences India will inspect the Corps at Mahaluxmi on Sunday the 21st March. Every member including reservists, must attend this parade or if sickness prevents obtain a Medical Certificate.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lieut R. A.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL B. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 8th March.

779. Detail for the week ending 13th instant :—Thursday the 11th instant.—"L" Coy Parade on Coy parade ground at 8 a. m.

II. "I" Coy Parade on Coy parade ground at 4-15 p.m.

Friday the 12th instant.—" H" Coy Parade on Coy. parade ground at 4-30 p. m.

780. It is notified for information that the Inspector-General of Volunteers in India will inspect the Battalion at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 16th instant on the Oval. This date is liable to alteration.

781. Medals.—Applications for Volunteer Long Service Medals should reach Adjutant's Office by the 15th instant.

782. Rifle Meeting.—The following Cadet matches will be fired on the Rifle Range at Ghat Kopar :—
Matches 9 and 10 200 Yds, on 8th March.
" 16 Blancy Challenge Cup on 9th March.
Firing to commence at 3 p. m.
Programme can be obtained at Head-Quarters.
Post Entries will be allowed owing to the notice given being so short.
Matches 5 and 6 to be fired at Ghat Kopar on the 10th instant.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.
Cadet Marching Competition from Kurla to Ghat Kopar on the morning of 17th instant.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.
Match No. 13.—Marching Competition for Adults will be held on the 14th instant from Kurla to Santa Cruz.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-45 a.m.
Matches 14 and 17.—Bayley Coy Challenge Shield and Highland Challenge Cup will take place at Ghat Kopar on 21st instant.

783. Parades.—Parades will be held daily (except Saturday and Sunday) at 6 p.m. at St. Mary's College, Byculla for all Volunteers who have not yet attended 9 drills. The Commanding Officer trusts that all Volunteers who are as yet non-efficient will make an effort to attend.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. B.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Interrupted.	Via Teheran Interrupted.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 7th March 1909.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	6	4	55 p.m.	3	9
Teheran ...	...	Nil	...	Nil	...
Suez	7	1	20 p.m.	...	19

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa-Rica are subject to censure (23-11-08).

Private telegrams for Messina may be accepted but telegrams for other places in Sicily are subject to heavy delay and can only be accepted at Sender's risk (12-1-09).

Teheran route interrupted between Tauris and Tiflis (3-3-09).

RAILWAYS RETURN.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 20th Feb. on 1,773·77 Miles Open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.....	Rs. 1,71,000	Rs. 3,10,000	Rs. 7,000	Rs. 4,88,000
Or per mile of Railway.....	96	175	4	275
For previous 7 weeks of half-year	9,57,000	18,95,000	44,000	28,96,000
Total for 8 weeks	11,28,000	22,05,000	51,000	33,84,000
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,95,693	3,32,908	4,456	5,33,057
Per mile of Ry..	111	188	2	301
Total to corresponding date..	12,50,344	27,33,837	47,258	40,31,439
Decrease for the week.....Rs.				45,057
Do. to date.....Rs.				6,47,439

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

SILVER WEDDING.

SAXTON—STEWART.—February 25, 1884, at Christ Church, Byculla, by the Rev. Mr. Onslow, Richard John Saxton of Chatham, Kent, to May, second daughter of the late John Stewart, Telegraph Superintendent.

MARRIAGE.

DUNKERLEY—MERCER—March 6, at All Saints Church, Malabar Hill, Bombay, by the Rev. Geo. Hewitt, WILLIAM, eldest son of J. H Dunkerley, Bombay, to ISABELLA, only daughter of Mrs. Mercer, of Barrow-in-Furness and the late Thomas Mercer.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGES.

FORBES—GARRETT.—February, 27 at the Old (Mission) Church, Calcutta, by the Rev.F.B. Hadow, M. A., Percy Bowie Barrington Forbes, son of the late Colonel H. T. Forbes, R. A, to Helen Ardamice Gorgette, second daughter of the Rev. J. G. Garrett, Ceylon.

LELEAN—HOWEL.—February 24, at the American Presbyterian Church, Kasur, Panjab, by the Rev. F. J. Newton, Charles Oswald Lelean of Fiji, to Constance Laura Howell of the Zenana Bible and Medical Mission, Kasur.

STANBROUGH—GLASCOCK—March 2, at St. Paul's, Ambala, by the Rev. E. J. Warlow, Chaplain of Lahore, Leonard Kenyon Stanbrough, Captain, Royal Garrison Artillery, to Florence Marienne Doris Glascock.

DEATHS.

GORMAN—March 1, Lucy Margaret Gorman, wife of Sergt. Gorman, and youngest daughter of the late Surgeon Captain and Mrs. T. Everard, of pneumonia.

TOMLINSON—February 26, at Kasimkota, Vizagapatam District, Matilda Susan, the beloved wife of John Henry, after a brief illness, in her 57th year.

REUTHER—March 3, at the European Civil Hospital, Allahabad, Ermyntrude Mary Gladys, the dearly beloved daughter of Rev. J. Reuther and Mrs. F. Reather, aged 18 years.

PASIFULL.—February 25, at the Civil General General Hospital, Rangoon, Lillie Frederica, the dearly beloved wife of Mr. E. J. Pasifull.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

GUESSING COMPETITION
AT
THE MEDICAL CONGRESS EXHIBITION.

Messrs. KEMP & Co., will show two jars filled with "CHIRETTONES" and offer a Prize of Rs. 50 to any person guessing the number the two jars contain.

Conditions can be seen at their Exhibition.

Chirettones for fever and colds are "BETTER THAN QUININE."

Kemp & Co.
THE PHARMACISTS, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 54m. Sun sets, 6h. 47m. High water, 0-17m., 9-24s., Low water, 6-18m., 6-10a.
Bombay Millowners' Association, balloting for a representative Improvement Trustee.
Municipal Corporation, 3-39 p.m.
Bombay University, Faculty meeting, 5-45 p.m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.
Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, Town Hall.
Bombay Medical Congress Exhibition, Oval.

Maxim :—"Say what you will, it is wise not to say too much."—"PHILADELPHIA BULLETIN."

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Mar. 15th, Last Quarter, 9h. 11·7m. a.m ; Mar. 22nd, New Moon, 1h. 41·3 m. a. m. ; Mar. 28th, First Quarter, 10h. 18·7m, p.m. ; Mar. 7th, in Apogee, 1·5h. p.m. ; Mar. 21st, in Perigee, 4·9h. p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Tuesday, March 9.—Bombay Millowners' Association, balloting for a representative Improvement Trustee. Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company, Oriental Buildings, 4 p.m. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Regatta. Bombay Hunt, Chakla. Prize Distribution, Parsi Institution, H. E. the Governor presiding, 5-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 53m. Sun sets, 6h. 47m. High water, 0·40m., 0·52s. Low water, 6·42m., 6·38s.

Wednesday, March 10.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4·9 p.m. Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Company, "Bella Vista," 10 a.m. Royal Bombay Yacht Club, half yearly general meeting, 6·30 p.m. Bombay Light Horse, Annual Inspection at Santa Cruz. Sun rises, 6h. 52m. Sun sets, 6h. 47m. High water, 1-3m., 1-21s. Low water, 7·7m., 7·5s.

Thursday, March 11.—Bombay Hunt, the Kennels. Sun rises, 6h. 51m. Sun sets, 6h. 47m. High water, 1-26m., 1-53s. Low water, 7-33m., 7-32s.

Friday, March 12.—Sun rises, 6h. 50m. Sun sets, 6h. 48m. High water, 1 51m., 2-29s. Low water, 8-0m., 8-0s.

Saturday, March 13.—Bombay Races, Thirteenth Extra Meeting. Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, Band of the 116th Mahrattas, 6 p.m. Bombay Hunt, Hunters' Flat races. Sun rises, 6h. 49m. Sun sets, 6h. 48m. High water, 2-19m., 3-12s. Low water, 8-29m., 8-31s.

SIR M. M. BHOWNAGGREE.—Sir Muncherji M. Bhownaggree has been elected an honorary member of the well known Empire Lodge of London.

SIR LAWRENCE JENKINS.—Sir Lawrence Jenkins, who has been appointed Chief Justice of Bengal in place of Sir Francis Maclean, is expected to arrive in Bombay en route to Calcutta on the 9th April next.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Mauritius, Tamatave, and Reunion, via Tuticorin and Colombo, per s. s. "Foltals," were closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 P. M. yesterday the (7th instant).—A Supplemental Mail will also be closed at 7-30 P. M. to-day (8th instant).

MRS. ANNIE BESANT.—On Thursday evening last, after delivering her second lecture at the Gaiety Theatre, Mrs. Annie Besant left for Benares by the Calcutta mail train. She is expected to return to Bombay on the 24th April next, and after a short stay here, will proceed to deliver lectures on Theosophy in Europe and America. On Thursday, she was a guest of Miss Clarke at lunch at Government House, Malabar Point.

ROTTEN FISH IMPORTED INTO BOMBAY.—There was an outcry last year about large quantities of rotten fish, skilfully packed in ice, being imported into Bombay from Tarapore, Nowsari, and Broach. A warning note is sounded by a correspondent in Nowsari, writing on the 4th inst, who states that some forty boxes of iced fish are daily despatched from that place to Bombay. Most of the fish is rotten, says the correspondent.

DISTINGUISHED EUROPEANS IN JAMNAGAR.—It happens very rarely, a correspondent writes, that distinguished Europeans visit Kathiawad; but the guests whom His Highness the Jam Shri Ranjitsinhji has been entertaining now, may be said to form an exception. The position both of the guests and the host is undoubtedly eminent and the hospitality of His Highness the Jam Saheb is so proverbial that the distinguished visitors are likely always to remember with pleasure their little stay in Kathiawad. Though brisk preparations for the marriage ceremony of His Highness the Jam Saheb are going on at Jamnagar, the date of the happy event is not yet fixed; and the people of Jamnagar are very anxious to hear a definite announcement upon this subject.

BAND AT THE PRINCESS MARY VICTORIA GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel H. R. Mead and the Officers, the Band of the 116th Mahrattas will play the following selection of music under the direction of Mr. A. W. Malfiggiani, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day :—

March.....	With Swords and Lance...Starke
Overture	Hungarian.....Auber
Transcription of the Popular Songs	Wright
Selection.....	Veronique.....Messager
Intermezzo ...	Irrawady.....Redford
Valse	The Dancing Girls.....Coote
Galop	Von House zu house .....Faust

BAND AT THE MEDICAL CONGRESS EXHIBITION.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. B. E. Pigott V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteers will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane at the Medical Congress Exhibition to-day :

From 5-30 p.m. to 7-30 p.m. :—

Quick Step...	Precio a .....Weber
Overture.....	Mirella .....Geunod
Selection of Airs of all Nations.....	Wright
Valse	The Land across the Sea.....Clothilde
Selection of Plantation Songs.....	Clutsam
Serenade.....	Under the Moonlight .....Resche
Galop	The Grand Guides.....Godfrey

From 9 to 10-30 p.m.

Marche Imperiale.....	Gatt
Introduction to 3rd Act.....	Lohengrin .....Wagner
Selection.....	Jolly Jinxies .....Williams
Valse	Gipsy Life .....Lilian Raymond
Selection.....	The Merry Widow...Lehar
Flower Gavotte.	Hearts and Flowers..Tobani
Two-Step.....	The Husking Bee ...Thurban

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

Arts Dean and Syndics.

The annual meeting of the Faculty of Arts of the Bombay University Senate will be held this evening at 5-45 in the Bombay University Hall, for the election of the Dean and Syndics.

ELECTION OF A DEAN.

Dr. R. G. Bhandarkar, C.I.E., (proposed by Messrs. Lallubhai A. Shah and R. P. Paranjpye, seconded by Messrs. K. Natarajan and G. C. Bhate) was the only candidate nominated for the office of Dean. Under Regulation 134A he is declared duly elected Dean of the Faculty for the ensuing year.

ELECTION OF SYNDICS.

The Rev. F. Dreckmann, S. J., Principal, St. Xavier's College, (proposed by Mr. K. D. Naegamvala and the Rev. Dr. D. Mackichan, seconded by Principals R. P. Paranjpye and A. L. Covernton) was the only candidate nominated. Under Regulation 134A he is declared duly elected Syndic in Arts for the ensuing year, representing the Physical and Experimental Sciences.

For the election to the remaining four seats on the Syndicate the following nominations have been received.

(1) The Rev. D. Mackichan, M.A., D.D., LL.D. (Principal, Wilson College), proposed by Mr. K. D. Naegamvala, M.A., and the Rev. F. Dreckmann, S.J., seconded by the Rev. F. X. Haan, S.J., and Principal A. L. Covernton, M.A.

(2) Mr. A. L. Covernton, M.A., (Principal, Elphinstone College), proposed by the Rev. D. Mackichan, M.A., D.D., LL.D., seconded by the Rev. F Dreckmann, S.J.

(3) Mr. A. C. L. Wilkinson, M.A., F.R.A.S (Professor, Deccan College), proposed by Principal R. P. Paranjpye, B.Sc, M.A., seconded by Professor C. C. Bathe, M.A.

(4) Mr. Jamshedji A. Dalal, M.A., LL.B., proposed by the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, K.C.I.E., M.A., seconded by Mr. Lallubhai A. Shah, M.A., LL.B.

(5) Dr. N. F. Surveyor, M.A., B.Sc., M.D., M.R.C.P., proposed by the Rev. F. Dreckmann, S.J., the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, C.I.E., and the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, K.C.I.E., M.A., seconded by the Rev. H. Sierp, S.J., Mr. K. Subramani Aiyar, B.A., L.T., F.S.A.A., and Principal D. F. Mulla, M.A., LL.B.

(6) Mirza Ali Mohammed Khan, M.A., LL.B., proposed by Mr. K. Natarajan, B.A., and the Rev. D. Mackichan, M.A., D.D., LL.D., seconded by Mr. K. Subramani Aiyar, B.A., L.T., F.S.A.A., and the Rev. R. Scott, M.A., D.D.

CHINESE officials, we are prepared to believe, are very thin-skinned, permeated as they are with a sense of their own importance. The Editor of "Hupeh Jib Pao," a provincial paper published in Hankow, should have remembered this before he published a cartoon hurting their feelings. The result was that his press and paper were closed down, and he was arrested. True, he was afterwards liberated and the embargo on the paper was removed, but the officials got the better in this little exchange of amenities.

POLICE NEWS.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

ESPLANADE.

Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate.

ALLEGED THEFT.

INSPECTOR O'BRIEN charged one Ajgar Niajali, a Mahomedan lad, with theft. The charge against the accused was that on Friday evening, Paymudin Nazmudin, a sepoy in the Armed Police, was talking to a shop-keeper in the Null Bazaar, when the accused removed about Rs. 2 from his pocket. The sepoy felt a jerk at his pocket, and he arrested the accused and handed him over to the police. The accused pleaded not guilty. The further hearing was adjourned.

A SURPRISE VISIT.

Inspector O'Brien also charged one Jetha Punja, a Hindu, with trespassing in a house with intent to commit robbery. It appeared from the evidence that on Friday, Bai Mainbai, wife of the complainant Harjivan Chunilal, went out after having locked the door of her room outside. On her return she found that the room had been locked from the inside. She then saw the accused emerging from another door. The accused made good his escape from the house, but was arrested in the street and handed over to the Police. The accused pleaded not guilty, saying he was going to the Bhuleshvar Temple for prayers, when he was arrested. The Magistrate convicted the accused, and remanded him, in order that the Police might investigate his record.

MAZAGON.

Before Rao Bahadur Setalvad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate.

ALLEGED CHEATING.

His Worship disposed of a case in which Oottambai, a Hindu widow, charged Hathising Khodidas, Jamiatram Bhugwantram and Deoraj Induji with cheating in respect of Rs. 3,900.

Mr. DeSouza, pleader prosecuted while Mr. S. B. Kapadia and Mr. Khanwalla, Pleaders, and Mr. N. N. Saher, Mr. Bagunath Shankar Pandit and Mr. Khalil, barristers, defended the accused.

The complainant's case was that she was the widow of Hurrewalubh Harichand, a dealer in harmoniums having his place of business at Kalbadevi Road. He died in 1907 leaving property worth about Rs. 16,000. The first accused, a neighbour of hers, offered his assistance in obtaining letters of administration of the deceased's estate. He also undertook to arrange for a loan to enable her to prosecute her petition for the letters. In January 1908, the first and the second accused induced her to sign some blank stamped papers. A fortnight after that the third accused was introduced to her, as a party ready to advance her money. She was on that occasion also induced to sign some further blank stamped papers. She believed she was made to sign two receipts for Rs. 2,000 each. She was promised that the money would be paid to her in a day or two, but the money was not paid and she served the accused with legal notices.

The third accused had subsequently filed a suit against her in the High Court claiming 3,900 alleged to have been advanced to her on the notes signed by her.

The first accused pleaded in his defence that the charge was brought against him by the complainant to get out of the liability of the Rs. 3,900 which she was given by the third accused.

The second accused averred that he had introduced the third accused to the first accused at the request of the latter. The third accused had paid the complainant Rs. 3,900 for which she had passed promisory notes.

The third accused said that he had paid Rs. 3,900 to the complainant.

The Magistrate after recording the evidence framed the charges against the accused. The complainant then paid Rs. 1,000 to the third accused in settlement of his claim in the High Court against her. The suit was dismissed on the 1st instant.

On the case being called on again, the Magistrate was informed that the parties had come to terms and the accused were acquitted.

HAY STACKS FIRE.

Damage Rs. 25,000.

A FIRE was discovered in the hay stacks at Sewree Road Jackeria Bunder on Saturday morning at half past three o'clock and it resulted in the destruction of more than twenty large stacks of hay. On the alarm being given the Chinchpokly fire engine under Mr. Power immediately proceeded to the spot followed by the Municipal Fire Engines from Byculla, and Babulla Tank Fire Brigade Stations. The combustible nature of the material hastened the spread of the fire and nearly 25 large stacks of hay were enveloped in flames. The reflection of the flames in the sky brought a number of people to the spot. The work of the Fire Brigade was very difficult. They worked admirably under Mr. Nicols, their Chief, and Mr. Weston, the Foreman of the Fire Brigade. The breeze in the early morning fanned the flames and the blaze rapidly extended from one stack to another. The fire however was got under control at about 5 o'clock. Police Superintendent Meyers and Inspector Solway were also on the spot and rendered valuable assistance in allaying the panic in the neighbourhood where a number of thatched huts was threatened every moment to be destroyed by fire. The origin of the fire is not known and the damage is estimated at Rs. 25,000.

The debris continued to smoulder the whole day.

SINKING OF A CRAFT.

ON Friday the Pilot launch "Jean" was on her way to the outer-pilot station, when she was hailed for help by the crew of a native "Butella" No. 5040, which, loaded with a cargo of coal, had sprung a leak and was fast sinking off the Prongs Lighthouse. The "Butella" had only a small boat to hold three persons. In this the crew placed the small boy who was on board the "Butella" with some provisions, awaited their fate, but luckily the Pilot launch "Jean" hove in sight. The "Jean's" boat was immediately lowered and sent to the rescue of the sinking vessel. As she reached her side the craft sunk and the crew were thrown into the water. They were rescued by the "Jean's" boat and with the boy from the small boat were all safely landed on shore.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately Perfumed. Chemists, Grocers etc., sell it.

DEATH OF THE CHIEF OF KHAIRPUR.

A TELEGRAM from our correspondent at Khairpur, Sind, announces the death of His Highness the Chief of that place on Friday night at 10 o'clock. The deceased was the representative of the historical Baluch family called Talpur, that conquered Sind in 1783. In that year Mir Fateh Ali Khan Talpur established himself as Rais of Sind; and subsequently his nephew, Mir Sohrab Khan Talpur, with his two sons, founded the Khairpur branch of the Talpur rulers of Sind. Mir Sohrab Khan gradually extended his dominions until they extended from the Jaisalmer Desert on the east to Kachh Gandava in Baluchistan on the west. In 1813, he ceased to pay tribute to Afghanistan; and in 1832, Khairpur was recognised as a separate State from the rest of Sind, in a treaty with the British Power. During the first Afghan War, when most of the Sind Mirs were believed to be hostile, the Mir Ali Ahurad Khan cordially supported the British policy. Consequently, when after the close of that war, the victory of Meeanee effected the conquest of Sind, and the rest of Sind annexed and incorporated in the British territory, the State of Khairpur retained its political existence as a feudatory of the Empire. In 1866, a Sanad was granted to His Highness, guaranteeing the succession according to Mahomedan law. The area of the State is 6,109 square miles; its population is 129,153, chiefly Mahomedans, but including more than 26,000 Hindus. The State maintains a Military force of 700 Cavalry, 774 Infantry, and 32 guns; and entitles the Chief to a salute of 19 guns.

THE PRINCESS MARY VICTORIA LADIES' GYMKHANA.

ON Saturday afternoon, a meeting of the lady members of the Princess Mary Victoria Ladies' Gymkhana was held in the "Khanubai Pavilion," Back Bay, under the presidency of Lady Muir Mackenzie, when there was a fairly good attendance of Parsi, Islami, and European ladies, besides two or three Hindu ladies. Among them were some "purdah-nashin" ladies.

Lady Cowasji Jehangir read a report on the Gymkhana up to the end of December 1908. The receipts of the Gymkhana had risen from Rs. 6,000 to Rs. 60,000. Rs. 46,251 had been spent on buildings: namely, Rs. 27,063 on the main building, Rs. 13,750 on the tennis court and the garden, and badminton court Rs. 2,720. In addition to the furniture presented by Miss Hamabai Petit, furniture of the value of Rs. 1,370 had been purchased, leaving at the end of the year a sum of Rs. 12,500 to the credit of the Gymkhana. At the end of the year there were 289 members on the rolls, and the number had now risen to 303 members. Arrangements had been made to give the benefit of the gymnasium to girls attending schools, at a nominal charge. In conclusion, the report expressed the deep regret of the members at the death of Her Excellency Lady Clarke, and a hope that an indulgent consideration would be extended to the Gymkhana, which was the first of its kind not only in Bombay, but in all India, and for the matter of that in all Asia.

The report was adopted, approved, and confirmed on the motion of Mrs. Lookmani. After some routine propositions had been passed, some amendments were made in the rules and regulations of the Gymkhana. It was resolved to make a grant of Rs. 8,000 for the extension of the Gymkhana premises, which work is to be completed before the commencement of the rains. Messrs. Batlibhoy and Company were appointed auditors. The report of the scrutineers—Mrs. Metaxa, Mrs. D. N. Bahadurji, Mrs. Haig, and Miss Bomonji D. Petit—was submitted, which showed that last year's Committee was reappointed with Miss Clarke as President.

At the close of the proceedings, Lady Muir Mackenzie, in addressing the meeting, thanked Mrs. Kanga, the honorary treasurer, and the honorary secretaries for their zealous exertions, and spoke in terms of high praise of the indefatigable and valuable services of Lady Jehangir to the Gymkhana. She expressed her great satisfaction at the interest which Hindu and Islami ladies took in the success of the

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

WHAT TO DO WITH OUR WHEAT.

THE "SIND GAZETTE":—We have received from the publishers, the Superintendent of Government Printing Press, Calcutta, a copy of Mr. Noel-Paton's pamphlet on the subject of Wheat Elevators for India. The pamphlet is founded on certain articles which appeared in the "Indian Trade Journal" and gave rise to much discussion at the time, discussion which had the effect of disclosing misapprehensions on various points. In the pamphlet these points are dealt with at greater length and the general conclusion arrived at by the author is that, as far as India is concerned, private elevators would be preferable to public ones.

We believe that it is not denied that it would be greatly to the advantage both of the trade and the railways if the export of wheat could be carried on in moderate quantities all through the year instead of being, as at present, limited to very small quantities for the greater part of that period with a tremendously increased output during three particular months. Mr. Noel-Paton combats the notion that the rush to get the wheat out of the country during June, July and August is due to the incidence of demand at home, and attributes it chiefly, if not wholly, to the risk of damage and deterioration from climate, theft, rats, and weevil, which is incurred by holding it in large stock in this country. This being so, the question naturally arises as to whether it would not be a wiser and more economical policy to spend money, that must otherwise be disbursed for railway rolling stock, on some form of storage that would obviate loss or deterioration and permit of the wheat exports being spread evenly over the whole year instead of occurring in spasmodic rushes at particular seasons.

Mr. Noel-Paton expresses the opinion, which has much to support it, that, if the proposed irrigation schemes are carried out and cultivation increases proportionately, the railway will find it impossible to meet the consequent enormous demand for rolling stock at the wheat exporting season, and that then one of two things must happen; either some form of storage must be adopted, or cultivation will be repressed and the irrigation schemes now in progress will be in a measure abortive. Quite apart, however, from the possibility, or otherwise, of the railways being able to provide the necessary equipment, it is obvious that a system by which at one season wagons may go down with produce to the coast and return empty, and at another season, when there is no out-going produce, may have to be hauled empty to the coast to bring up coal or other imports, is extremely wasteful and must eventually, however formidable the opposition be abandoned in favour of some more economical arrangement.

In all countries is is a matter of difficulty to rail the whole outturn to the ports of shipment in the brief period within which it becomes available. If the railways are unable to carry his produce, the holder naturally feels aggrieved; but there is a limit to the extent to which expenditure on railway communications and rolling stock, to meet a temporary rush of traffic, is profitable either to the railways or to the community, and it would be necessary to enhance freights to make good the loss arising from inactivity at other periods. If then there is a limit to the extent to which facilities can reasonably be afforded for transport at one season it follows that, unless such produce can be safely held to a later season there is also a limit to the profitable production of such produce.

The objections of those already engaged in the wheat export trade on a large scale are met by showing that in the end the possession of elevators would be in their favour rather than the reserve, especially if private elevators are employed. This would obviate the difficulties that have been suggested as likely to arise under any system of official grading and certificating, and it is pointed out that the small percentage of barley now allowed would not prevent the use of elevators, while it would tend to strengthen the position of firms of good credit in competition with firms or persons of less repute. In short, a consideration of the arguments brought forward leads to the conclusion that the private elevator, owned or leased by large firms or elevator companies, will be far from likely to injure the larger shipper that vigilance will probably be necessary to prevent the realisation of such a monopoly as the smaller dealers in America have imputed to the elevator companies in that country. The facts point to the probability that he large exporting firms would continue in the full enjoyment of the legitimate advantages conferred upon them by their elaborate organisation. The only difference would be that when they had brought and sent to the coast all the wheat that the market wants and the railways can carry in short time, they would not stop buying and send the residue of their stocks to unprotected railway yards and warehouses infested by weevil, but would continue operation in the confidence that their holdings would not deteriorate. At present the mass of wheat not wanted in India is run out of the country as soon as grown; and wheat not wanted in India or which cannot be run out of the country is not grown. Under a system of elevators, deterioration under storage would be diminished, extended cultivation would be encouraged, and larger quantities of grain would remain in the country available in the event of a failure of the rains. The country, as a whole, would gain by being able to acquire supplies without recourse to re-importation; and the holders of wheat would be able to sell in the best market, while there would be no inordinate rise of prices such as is sometimes engineered by native holders when large exports have taken place before the character of a bad monsoon has declared itself. We strongly commend a careful perusal and consideration of Mr. Noel-Paton's pamphlet to the railway authorities and to the great exporting firms, as we believe that some change of system must come in the future, and those who are the first to recognise the necessity for the change and prepare themselves to be first in the field will have a very considerable advantage over less enterprising competitors.

THE COMMISSION.

THE "ENGLISHMAN":—The fact that the report of the Decentralisation Commission is "contained in a blue-book of 339 pages" does not make it less important as a document, and had it appeared at another time it would have considerably stirred public opinion for and against any change. But the new proposals, embodied in the India Councils Bill, and the general situation in the country have so overshadowed all else that it is quite possible that the recommendations of the Committee will do no more than awaken a passing interest. But supposing that the India Councils Bill does not pass into law and that in spite of present indications India returns to a period of quiet, the Commission's proposals, if carried into effect, would materally alter the relations between the Imperial Government and the local administration. To begin with, the so-called Decentralisation Commission seems to have reported in favour of greater centralisation so far as the larger units are concerned. We read. "The Commission considers that the system of single Lieutenant-Governors is no longer suited to the larger provinces, and recommends larger Council Governments, like those of Madras and Bombay." But prior to this it is said: "The report recommends that Provincial Governments should be subject in all respects to the general control of the Government of India, and their functions and powers should be variable by that Government or by the Secretary of State."

It may be remembered that considerable friction arose at times between Lord Curzon's Government and the Government of Bombay as to the precise degree of authority which the former was permitted to exercise over the latter. In local matters both Madras and Bombay have the right to correspondent directly with the Secretary of State, without reference to Calcutta or Simla. The story is that Lord Northcote would only take up the Governorship of Bombay on the distinct understanding that he was not to be interfered with by the Indian Government. The Decentralisation Commission, while raising the other Provinces to the status of Governers, would place all directly under the Government of India. This recommendation is of particular interest to Bengal. It has again and again been suggested that the Partition could be cancelled by the simple expedient of lumping both the Bengals and Assam under a Governor. By this means Bengali sentiment would be placated and a Governor, working with a Council of four, would not be overburdened with work, as the original Lieutenant-Governor of the two Bengals used to be. The recommendation in this direction falls into line with the new Reform Scheme, and all that is to be said for and against has already been said. This part of the Report, which might have been drawn up by Lord Morley himself, adds that all Council Governments should consist of not less than four members, besides that Governor, thus permiting the appointment of "specially qualified natives."

Coming to the smaller units, the Commission makes a proposal which no one with any knowledge of Indian administration can consider anything but absurd We read: "The Sub-Divisional system should be universally applied and the Sub-Divisional officer should be a Collector." In other words all the serious duties and responsibilities of the District Officer should devolve upon the Sub-Divisional Officer. At the present moment the latter officer is either a junior member of the Provincial Service and the proposal seems to be that both senior and junior officers, both men with large experience and men with none should be vested with the same powers. It is, of course, something that the unit of administration should be reduced in size, but where are all the Collectors likely to be required to come from unless use is made of junior officers, and large responsibilities entrusted to men recruited in India? There was a belief that the Committee would abolish Commissionerships altogether, permitting the District Officer to correspond directly with the Secretariat. But no such recommendation has been made. Instead we are told: "Commissionerships should be filled by the best Collectors in the Province. Seniority should only be regarded when the other qualifications are equal." This kind of banality is always being gravely uttered and is always disregarded. At the present moment there is greater divergence of opinion than ever as to what constitutes a good District Officer. A man may be very popular in the District, but popularity does not always mean efficiency, and while Bar libraries are of one opinion the Government may be of another. But selection in the face of popular opinion always leads to charges of favouritism.

STUDENTS OLITICS.

THE "CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE":—"It is with regret," writes Mr. S. C. Hill, Director of Public Instruction in the Central Provinces, "that I have to report the fact that various breaches of discipline took place during the course of the year. In the Morris College the disturbance was directly connected with politics, and in the Jubbulpore College what was apparently a trifling matter appears to have been aggravated by political agitators eager to turn every difference between the authorities and the students to their own purposes. Such disturbances always leave traces behind them, but the Principals of these Colleges both report that a much better feeling now prevails amongst the students." The Commissioner of Nagpur, mentions disorders in Nagpur, Chanda, Ramtek and Katol, and says these were due almost entirely to the excitement caused by the speeches and ill-advice of a limited number of disaffected and disreputable individuals who egged on the boys to breaches of discipline and and other acts which the agitators were afraid to do themselves. The boys themselves were probably the least to blame and settled down again to orderly behaviour when they found that the agitators left them in the lurch to bear the punishment. In Ramtek the cause was not so much political as based upon the petty resentment of some individuals to the straightforward manner in which the headmaster carried on his duties as secretary of the municipality without fear or favour. The whole matter was even more sordid than elsewhere."

In Berar, Colonel Colomb, Deputy Commissioner of Baldana, describes the bearing of the schoolboys as one of "studied insolence" and says that he is enquiring into the conduct of certain masters who were lately present at a semi—if not altogether seditions meeting. The Deputy Commissioner of Yeotmal comments on the share taken by the schoolmasters in public movements:—"Needless to say the schoolboys, seeing their teachers take part in such affairs, get out of control, forget discipline and otherwise lose all self-respect" The Director of Public Instruction adds:—"I had occasion to call the attention of the Inspector to one place in which the schoolboys had been very rude to European gentleman passing through the town. The above are the only instances brought to my notice of indiscipline connected with political matter, and from such enquiries as I have been able to make it seems to me that the boys are now coming to a better frame of mind and that parents are beginning to recognize more fully their responsibility in keeping their sons out of mischief: This must largely be ascribed to the issue of Sir Herbert Risley's circular regarding the attitude of teachers and pupils towards political movements and the instructions of the Local Administration on the subject. Steps have also been taken to place greater value on the conduct books of pupils and so to encurage continuous good behaviour."

Reviewing all the foregoing reports the Chief Commissioner writes:—"In the last quinquennial resolution it was remarked that the outbreaks of disorder were only a passing phase in the history of educational institutions, but the chapter of this year's Report devoted to the subjecat of discipline and moral training again discloses some lamentable instances of breaches of discipline, mostly traceable directly or indirectly to the prevailing political unrest. If, however, as the Commissioner of the Nagpur Divison points out, the return of the boys to orderly behaviour was due to their having realised their mistake in lending an ear to political agitators, a useful lesson has been taught them, and it may be hoped that any recrudescence of the mischief will be rare. Mr. Craddock, however, still considers that there is great necessity for the exercise of vigilance, and everything depends upon the genuine co-operation of the heads of educational institutions and superintendents of hostels. The Chief Commissioner hopes that a recent case in which a superintendent of a hostel had disgracefully betrayed his trust and himself encouraged the introduction of seditious literature may prove a solitary instance of such unpardonable misconduct. The efforts made to ensure both greater comfort and better control for the boys have done much to popularise the hostel system, and these institutions are everywhere overcrowded."

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MARCH 6.

A light precipitation has again occurred locally in Kashmir, the largest amount being half an inch at Minimarg; but skies are now clearing there and are generally free from cloud throughout India.

The depression in the East of Central India yesterday moved into North-east India and is accompanied by a hot wave, the temperature now being in excess there as well as in the Gangetic Plain.

Temperature has, however, fallen in North-West India and is in considerable defect in Gujarat. Humidity is below normal over almost the whole country.

Forecast.—There is a possibility of thunder-showers in North-East India.

SIMLA, MARCH 7.

The weather has been dry over the whole country and skies are clear, except for some clouds on the hills in Upper India and in the Madras Presidency.

A fresh depression has appeared in Persia. Rain has fallen in Teheran, while skies commence to cloud over in West Baluchistan.

Forecast.—Light precipitation is possible in the hills in Upper India.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 6TH MARCH.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 6th March, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear in the extreme north but have become lightly to moderately clouded over the rest of the division. Humidity is normal. Temperature is high in the eastern districts but normal elsewhere.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air remains in excess at Jhansi but is either equal to or below the average elsewhere. Temperature has risen; it continues high during the day but is generally normal at night.

Sind and Rajputana.—Light cloud has appeared in north Rajputana but skies remain clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal. Temperature has fallen in Rajputana, it is now nearly normal over the whole division.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity has decreased and is now normal. Temperature has fallen and is generally in defect except in West Central India were it is normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is generally high; the minimum is in excess only at a few stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are generally clear. The moisture in the air is in defect at Ratnagiri but equal to ths average at the other stations. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect over the whole division. Temperature is nearly normal.

General Remarks.—The noteworthy feature in the weather to-day is the appearance of light to moderate cloud over nearly the whole of the Punjab and the adjacent parts of Rajputana. This seems to be due only to local conditions.

Weather is becoming unsettled in the Persian area.

Dry weather is likely nearly everywhere.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

MANURES FOR TOBACCO.

An Agricultural Department Circular says: Tobacco is a rank, rapid-growing and heavy-feeling crop and it therefore requires liberal supplies of food in the form of good tillage and much manure. Chemists will tell you that a tobacco plant is made of large quantities of nitrogen and potash and that phosphoric acid is present in a smaller quantity. They will further tell you that a crop of tobacco yielding 1,800 lbs. of dry leaves per acre will remove from the soil 100lbs. of nitrogen, 140lbs. of potash and 16lbs. of Phoshoric acid. You will, therefore, understand that there is a great demand for potash and nitrogen.

How are these demands to be supplied?

In two ways: (a) by good cultivation and (b) by liberal manuring.

The question for the cultivator to decide is what manures he will choose. All cultivators are able to obtain cattle dung or goat manure in limited quantities but the point at issue is whether any artificial manure or oil-cake can or cannot be economically utilized to substitute a portion of the cattle dung.

The answer to this question is "yes."

It now remains to ascertain which artificial manures should be used for the tobacco crop.

Experiments have been conducted on the Nadiad Farm for the last three years with the object of answering this question and the results so far obtained indicate that castor cake is the most suitable manure to give in addition to cattle dung.

The average outturn per acre of tobacco manured with 30 loads of cattle dung was 1,771lbs. of dry leaves worth Rs. 153-9-8. The cattle dung was worth Rs. 22-8-0. The average outturn per acre of tobacco obtained on a plot manured with 20 loads of cattle dung and 600lbs. of castorcake was 2,131 lbs. of dry leaves worth Rs. 184-13-4. The cattle dung and castor-cake together cost Rs. 26-4-0. You will see that there was a balance of Rs. 27-7-8 in favour of the plot manured with cattle dung plus castor-cake.

How should cattle dung and castor cake be applied?

The cattle dung should be applied before the rains but the castor-cake should not be applied till the plants are well fixed. The powdered castor-cake is then mixed with earth in equal quantities and about a handful of the mixture should then be spread round each plant but not too close to it—otherwise the roots would not spread sufficiently. The castor-cake is then mixed with the soil by means of stirring the soil with a Kharapdi.

Castor-cake is obtainable almost everywhere in Gujarat. Are there any other artificial manures suitable for tobacco?

Yes. Such manures as sodium nitrate and ammonium sulphate are suitable, because these supply much nitrogen. Again nitre supplies both potash and nitrogen whilst sulphate of potassium supplies abundant of potash.

Where can these manures be obtained?

In the first case a small quantity will be given free of all charges to cultivators who wish to see the results on their tobacco crops before purchasing these manures.

Besides this they are sold at cost price at all Government farms where the Superintendant will give full instructions as regards the qualities of each and the proper metheds of application.

What is the best quantity of these manures to apply to the tobacco crop on one acre of land?

Cattle dung.—For a dry-crop about 20 loads is the best quantity and for an irrigated crop about 30 loads may be applied. Cattle dung has the effect of making the tobacco leaves large and coarse.

Goat or sheep dung.—About the same quantities may be used. It produces tobacco which is stronger in flavour and brighter in colour than that produced by means of cattle dung.

Night soil.—This manure contains much nitrogen. This manure should be used by preference on irrigated tobacco about 30 loads per acre; it produces tobacco bearing large leaves but these have a pale colour.

Castor cake.—When used along with cattle dung about 600lbs. added to 20 loads of cattle dung per acre is recommended.

THE INDIA MUSEUM AT SOUTH KENSINGTON.

THE opponents to the absorption of the Indian Collection at South Kensington into the larger Victoria and Albert Museum, by distribution among the various sections thereof, have taken steps to lay an expression of their views before the authorities concerned. Copies of memorials sent to the India Office and the Board of Education have now been published. The movement has been organised chiefly by there gentlemen—namely, Professor W. Boyd Dawkins, F.R.S., of Victoria University, Manchester; Mr. Lindo R. Myers, the well-known art expert; and Mr. J. D. Crace (acting as secretary), President of the Incorporated Institution of British Decorators and Honorary Secretary of the Palestine Exploration Fund. The signatures obtained could have been very numerous had the organisers of the movement so desired. They have wisely preferred to obtain comparatively few but representative and important names; and it will be seen from the list given below that they are influentially supported.

The memorial to the Under-Secretary of State for India is as follows:—

"To the Under-Secretary of State for India.

"Sir,—We, the undersigned, venture to lay before you our opinion upon the proposal of the Board of Education to break up the Indian Collection and to distribute it, under a common classification by 'Material,' with objects of the arts and industries of Europe and other countries.

"We believe that this would be a course disastrous alike to its national interest and to its educational value.

"The collection, gradually formed from the days of Clive and Warren Hastings to our own time, before it was handed over to the care of the Education Department, was accumulated at the cost of the people of India and of those personally interested in India, although some additions have since been made. It is of the highest interest as representative of the Indian Empire, and, in its entirety, is a valuable expression of not only the arts, but the methods of production, the modes of thought and manner of life of the peoples of India. We submit that, no less to students than to the majority of visitors, it is this which constitutes its greatest educational value; and that the objects themselves, dissociated from that which goes to explain the life amid which they originate and are used, will cease to convey the most valuable part of their teaching.

"We would further point out that Indian art is so entirely distinct from European art in its aims, and even in its uses, that direct comparison with European art can but in a small degree serve any useful purpose. Climate, religions, and traditions have all tended to this result; and, in practice, the products are not comparable, the aims and ideals being dissimilar. Under the proposed classification they would have little in common but their materials.

"To attain a certain uniformity in a system of classification is doubtless attractive to these who have charge of museums; but no such system is free from some serious disadvantages, even where some affinity exists between the classes of objects exhibited. We may, however, suggest that the Indian Collection could be placed in the same section as those other collections which are to remain unbroken.

"We beg to express our conviction that the distribution of the Indian Collection as proposed would not further a sound principle of education, while it would annihilate a most valuable means of learning to understand Indian art and what is more important, something of India itself."

The memorial to the President of the Board of Education is differently worded but very similar arguments are employed and it will be sufficient to quote the two concluding paragraphs:—

"We would further remark that the India Museum as a whole, may be preserved without affecting the scheme of classification approved by the Education Committee. It would naturally fall into that section which includes those other collections which have to remain unbroken.

"We, therefore, earnestly beg your reconsideration of this subject, beliving as we do that to break up a collection formed, during more than a century, to illustrate India, and chiefly by gifts from India, would be contrary to the best educational interests of the British Empire."

In addition to the gentlemen already named, the signatories of these memorials include Lord Cromer; Lord Ampthill; Lord Weardale, Trustee of the National Portrait Gallery; the Right Hon. Sir West Ridgeway; Sir Edward Poynter, President of the Royal Academy of Arts; Col. Sir Charles M. Watson, late Commissioner-General St. Louis Exhibition; Sir Henry Howorth, F.R.S., Trustee of the British Museum, President of the Archæological Institute; Sir Frank Forbes Adam, formerly Chairman of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and lately President of the Manchester Chamber; Major Darwin R.E., President of the Royal Geographical Society; Mr. Henry Balfour, Curator of the Pitt Rivers Museum, Oxford; Mr. Ernest George, President of the Royal Institute of British Architects; Mr. Frederick Du Cane Godman, F. R. S., Trustee of the British Museum; Mr. H. J. Mackinder, late Principal of the London School of Economies; Mr. W. Ridgeway, Professor of Archæology, Cambridge University; Mr. J. D. Rees, C. I. E., M. P.; Mr. D. G. Hogarth, of Magdalen College, Oxford; Mr. A. A. Macdonell, Boden Professor of Sanscrit and Keeper of the Indian Institute, Oxford University; Mr. Vincent Robinson, C.I.E., for many years a promoter of Indian art manufactures; Mr. Frederick M. Simpson, F. R. I. B. A., Professor of Architecture at University College, London; Mr. R. Phene Spiers, joint editor of Fergusson's "History of Architecture"; and Mr. Edward B. Tylor, F. R. S., Professor of Anthropology, University of Oxford.

It will be recalled, says the "Times," that the movement for retaining the separate identity of the India Museum has been supported by Lord Curzon and by Lord Roberts, in letters that have appeared in our columns; but their absence from England has prevented the obtainment of their signatures. However, permission has been asked and obtained to send in a supplemental list of signatures, and other gentlemen of distinction are identifying themselves with the movement. It is understood that the India Office has requested the Board of Education to postpone action for the present in respect to the contemplated rearrangement.

"THERE is still one thing wanting to the Indian Reform Scheme," says the "Pioneer," "to wit, a reform of nomenclature. Before long we shall apparently be in the happy position of having all the major Provinces equipped with a double set of institutions each termed Councils, in speaking of which it will be always necessary to distingnish between them by the adding of 'Executive' or 'Legislative' as the case may be: just as we already have an Imperial Executive Council and an Imperial Legislative Council whose titles have to be given in full as often as there is any question of a doubt as to the meaning .... As the Executive Councils are the senior institutions and are not undergoing any change of function, they might well retain a name which goes back to the beginnings of Anglo-Indian history. The other sort of Councils might, for the future, be known as Assemblies or anything better that suggests itself; while once provided with distant names for different things, the perpetual addition of the unbeautiful words, Legislative and Executive, would be made superfluous."

"CHATEAUBRIAND LIMITED."

One has heard of Owen Hall Limited, and of the Duke of Plaza Toro Limited; and one has supposed the idea of such flotations to be quite modern and quite Anglo Saxon. It is, in fact, as old as the Napoleonic era, and it is French. The true precedent for the case of Owen Hall Limited is the case of Chateaubriand Limited. It may be that Owen Hall knew no more about Chateaubriand than Chateaubriand knew about Owen Hall; but there was one striking point of resemblance between them. The author of "The Geisha" and the author of "Le Genie du Christianisme" both incurred liabilities out of all proportion to their assets.

Chateaubriand, in particular—for Owen Hall may now drop out of the story—was one of those magnificently extravagant men who earn large sums of money, but are nevertheless perennially impecunious. His publishers were always complaining of his exorbitant demands—the modern literary agent could have had little to learn from him in that respect; but he himself was always complaining poverty, always asking for contributions from his friends, and generally getting them. A Princess gave him £1,600 to defray the cost of a pilgrimage from Paris to Jerusalem; he spent part of it on the pilgrimage, and the balance in taking a married lady for a tour in Spain. Charles X., then Comte d'Artois, gave him nearly £1,000 as working capital with which to launch an "ultra-Royalist" newspaper; he put the money in his own pocket, and started the paper on credit. He induced his friends to subscribe to a charitable institution for the aged and infirm, and used it himself as a villa. Yet, even so, when he lost a public appointment and the salary attached to it, he found himself without a penny. "Observe!" he said melodramatically to his friend the Baron de Vitrolles "I have this morning sold all my books in order to pay my butcher." And then, so, the Baron tells us, he went on, with tears in his voice, to say: "Mme. de Chateaubriand is very ill. The doctors have ordered her to drink asses' milk, and I assure you I do not know where to lay my hands on fifty louis for the purchase of the necessary ass."

Charles X., who was asked to contribute on that occasion, compared Chateaubriand with "a basket with a hole in the bottom of it;" but he nevertheless gave him what he wanted. Even when he was nominated Ambassador to Sweden, during the Hundred Days, his correspondence was full of complaints of the same order. His stipend was £1,320 a year and what was the use of that? He would have to spend at least £300 on plate, linen, horses, and carriages. He would have only £520 a year to live on; and how could a man—especially if he were an Ambassador, and still more especially if he had debts—live on such a ridiculous sum as £520? He had mortgaged his house, and he had pawned a manuscript, and he could do no more. His friends—especially the ladies—especially the Duchesse de Duras, must make haste to the rescue and see what could be done for him.

Of course they must; and the Duchesse de Duras was only too prond to be of service. She loved Chateaubriand, though she had been too moral to allow him to embrace her. She had offered to be "a sister," to him, and he had consented—the readily, perhaps, because she was very far more from beautiful—and they addressed each other as "brother" and "sister" in their correspondence; and it soon transpired that the sister's principal duty was to straighten out the brother's finances. It was the easier for her to do so because her husband held a post in the Royal household; and once, at least, she turned that position to excellent account. It was after Napoleon had landed on his return from Elba, and on the very day before the flight of the Royal family to Ghent. As soon as the news of the imminent departure was brought to her, Mme. de Duras burst like a whirlwind into the apartments of the Head of the Household, and insisted that Chateaubriand should receive a substantial payment on account of the salary which, now that the Emperor was back again, he would never have the opportunity of earning. Twelve thousand francs were handed, to her, and she carried them off in triumph to her brother.

That, it will be admitted, was clever, as well as devoted; but the idea of Chateaubriand Limited was still cleverer. It was conceived at a time when he was writing Mme. de Duras a pitiful letter nearly every day of his life. He owed, he wrote at least forty thousand francs. "For want of money," he said, "I have had to give up my visit to a watering place, and all my plans of travel." He adds that he sees no society except that of his creditors, which "helps to pass an hour or two, as some one once said of his experiences in the torture chamber." He also said that he thought of accepting "a serious offer from a foreign country less ungrateful and more generous than my own." Et cetera. But Mme. de Duras was an ingenious woman, with a great talent for affairs. She had her plan, and she unfolded it.

Forty thousand francs was too much for a single friend to offer in that impecunious age; but Chateaubriand had many friends, and they might combine to help him. And his pride need not be wounded, for the transaction might be of a business character. A small company might be formed—a company of ten shareholders, each subscribing four thousand francs; and they might be secured by an assignment of a share of the profits on Chateaubriand's future writings, receiving interest at the rate of seven per cent. Chateaubriand jumped at the proposal, though he was sceptical of its success. "You don't mean to say," he wrote, "that you really will be able to find me a few thousand francs?" But Mme. de Duras did mean to say it, and she carried out her promise. The company was formed, the shareholders including Mme. de Duras herself, Chateaubriand's nephews, Christian and Louis, and the Duc and Duchesse de Lavel. The debts were duly paid, and the assignment of the share of the profits was duly made. The assignment may or may not be the reason why Chateaubriand at this date almost ceased to write. But there, at any rate, is the story, not to be found in the biographies, of the earliest instance in the history of literature of the flotation of a company to take over a man of letters as a "going concern."

INDIAN EXCISE ADMINISTRATION.

The Indian Government has replied at some length to the criticisms of its administration of the excise which were embodied in a statement by Sir J. Herbert Roberts, M.P., and in speeches made by him and others at an interview with the Secretary of State for India.

The papers have been issued as a Parliamentary White Book. The Viceroy in Council strongly objects to the proposal to appoint another Excise Committee, as likely at the present time to offer fresh material for political agitation. It is pointed out that Sir J. Herbert Roberts, who believed that "the vast majority of the people of India are total abstainers by religion", and that Mr. H. J. Wilson, M.P., who said that "In India the great races are by race, religion, habit custom, and everything abstainers, were misinformed. There are aboriginal races who consider the consumption of alcohol a part of their religion. Alcoholic liquors are not forbidden to Sikhs. They are regularly consumed by many of the lower classes of Hindoos.

With regard to the suggestion made by Sir J. Herbert Roberts that it was the duty of the Government to warn the public of the danger of spirit drinking in connection with the plague, the despatch says:—"We are informed that, in the Punjab at least medical practitioners, both English and Indian, prescribe liquor in moderate but continuous doses in their treatment of this disease. We accordingly doubt if it is necessary specially to reduce the number of liquor shops in plague-stricken districts."

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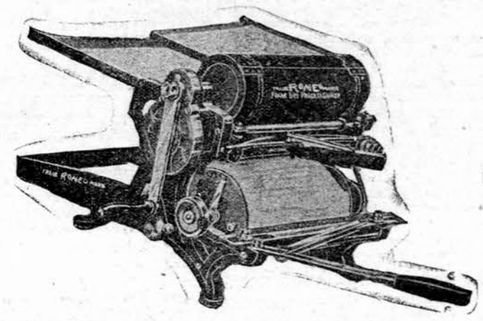

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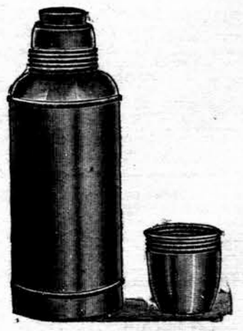

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SPORTING NEWS.

RACING.

Bombay Twelfth Extra Meeting.

DHAFER WINS AGAIN.

SEVEN races again figured on Saturday for the Twelfth Extra, when a good day's racing with fair fields all round resulted in honours being easy between the takers and layers. Evans's success continues and on this occasion Hoyt and he rode three winners each; Killorn being away in Calcutta. The M. G. and Bleach combination consequently had a good time of it.

Opening with a six furlong race for new horses, Goldman and Racer were the pick on paper, though the latter's stable shewed confidence in Mubrad. Hundred the only other supported. When Racer passed Goldman before the bend he looked a winner, but at the distance Hundred and Malta came through and the former won comfortably.

The other new Arab race was a five furlong-one in which Hachal stood out on past performances, Middleman, Beyhazar and Sunsun also finding money. From the start, however, the favourite was out in front and won easily in old pony time.

We had a chance of comparing new arrivals with second-class tried performers in the Karjat Plate, Rufus] being favourite from Squire, Raffles and Winchester. Murzook dropping back, Winchester came to the front and, though another new one in Champion shewed at the bend and Squire made a game bid, stayed on to win easily. This reminds us of Malik Jaman's success last year.

First of the mile Arab races was the Lanowli Plate, when, on the supposition that he could get the distance, Reefat was a decided favourite. Meazer, however, now partly in M. Goculdass's and in Hoyt's hands, was ridden a more patient race with the usual result. He came away after half the journey and the favourite's efforts were useless. Another example of how a horse can be beaten when taken away to the front with a big weight.

The second of these, the Medium Arab Plate, went to the champion of the season, Dhafer, who was always first call in the betting despite his 10st. 5lbs. Waiting behind Grey Rose, Spearmint and Diamond King, Evans came away on the favourite at the bend. Kept well in hand, he had no difficulty in shaking Merrily off when he came after him, having disposed of Spearmint.

Of the big horse races, the Goodwood Plate was considered good for Forfeit, though Chivalry had the pull by over a stone since being interfered with by Pad Pry a week ago. At the half mile Chivalry passed Manlock and Forfeit came after him down the straight. Chivalry, however, was never fully extended and the finish was a straggly one. Manlock has always been dicky on the off-fore and, judging by the way he pulled up, it will take a great deal to get it right for another race.

The nine furlong March Plate saw Lachlan, on his Wednesday run, first fancy from Admiral Crichton, Ashanti Gold and the pony Cheeky. Sir Galahad made the pace on suffrance, Lachlan passing him at half the journey. Admiral Crichton and Cheeky were level with him at the bend. Here Lachlan went a bit wide, and Bray cleverly taking advantage of it shot through along the rails on Ashanti Gold and won comfortably. This suggests that Killorn had a bit up his sleeve when winning on him last time. Admiral Crichton beat Lachlan for the one place with Cheeky, going the longest way round well up. Details:—

NEW ARAB MAIDEN PLATE.—6 furlongs.

Messrs. A M Shamlans and Ali Beg Mistree's Hundred, 8st 9lbs.....Evans 1
Mr Kassim Jurji's Malta, 8st 3lbs .....Mujeed 2
Mr M Goculdass' Racer, 6st 12lbs (car 7st) Melsom 3
Mr Muhomed Yuni's Thaboor, 8st 3lbs... Yussuff 4

ALSO RAN.—March Past 8st 11lbs (car 8st 13lbs); Rakesh 8st 11lbs; Mirza 8st 4lbs; Mizhir Beg 8st 3lbs; Amir Alli 8st 3lbs; Mahdi 8st 3lbs; Mubrad 8st 3lbs; Taiseer 6st 12lbs; Goldman 6st 12lbs; and Sandid 6st 12lbs (car 6st 13lbs).

BETTING.—6 to 4 against Goldman, 3 to 1 Racer and Mubrad, 7 to 1 Hundred, and 15 to 1 and 20 to 1 the others.

THE RACE.—March Past led out followed by Sandid and Goldman and at the half mile the favourite was second and Racer third. At the three furlongs the order was Racer, Goldman, Hundred and Malta. At the bend the favourite began to die away and up the straight Racer on rails, Hundred in the middle and Malta outside made a good race home in which Hundred won easily by 1 3/4 lengths while 3/4 length separated the other two. Thaboor came with a tremendous rush at the finish and finished under the Judge's box, securing fourth place. Time—1min. 24 2-5secs.

Winner trained by A M. Shamlan

Totalizator paid Rs. 92 on the winner and Rs. 15, 36-8 and 20 for places.

THE LANOWLI PLATE—1 mile.

Messrs M Goculdass and Ali bin Talib's Meazer, 9st 7lbs ..... A Hoyt 1
Mr G. K's Reefat, 8st 4lbs ..... Evans 2
Mr Beg's Brutus, 9st 4lbs..... Mujeed 3
Mr Ali bin Talib's Darianoor, 9st (car 9st 4lbs) G B Muhomed 4

ALSO RAN.—Urgent 9st 11b; England 8st 7lbs; Silver Prince 8st 10lbs (car 8st 11lbs); and Al Fateh 8st 5lbs.

BETTING.—Evens Reefat, 3 to 1 against Brutus, 4 to 1 Darianoor, 5 to 1 Meazer and longer odds the others.

THE RACE.—England was the quickest out of the gate followed by Meazer, Darianoor and Reefat, and at the three furlongs the order was Meazer, Reefat, Darianoor and Brutus. Meazer won easily by 1½ lengths, six lengths between the placed horses. Time—1min. 53 3-5secs.

Winner trained by C Bleach.

Totalizator paid Rs. 73-8 on the winner and Rs. 15-8, 12-8 and 15 for places.

THE KARJAT PLATE—5 furlongs.

Mr M Goculdass' Winchester, 7st 7lbs.....A Hoyt 1
Mr Adil's Squire, 7st 11lbs..... Heero 2
Mr Shoolam Hyder's Light, 8st 7lbs.....Native 3
Colonel Beaver's Rufus, 8st 11lbs .....Evans 4

ALSO RAN.—Sabah 9st 3lbs; Murzook 8st 4lbs; Fairfield 8st; Champion 7st 10st; Hobiyan 7st 6lbs; Gwalior 7st 6lbs. (car. 7st 8lbs); Raffles 7st 11b (car. 7st 2lbs); and Sir George 6st 9lbs (car. 6st 11lbs.)

BETTING.—2 to 1 against Rufus, 5 to 2 Squire, 6 to 1 Raffles and Winchester, 8 to 1 Champion and 10 to 1 the others.

THE RACE.—Murzook showed out from Winchester, Light, Sir George and Squire, and at the bend Winchester was in lead with Light on the outside and Squire the inside berth. Winchester won comfortably by 1½ lengths, while half a length divided the next two. Time.— 1min. 9 3-5secs.

Winner trained by C. Bleach.

Totalizator paid Rs. 64 on the winner and Rs. 19, 19-8 and 36-8 for places.

THE GOODWOOD PLATE—6 furlongs.

Mr J B's Chivalry, 9st 9lbs .....Evans 1
Aga S Shah's Forfeit, 9st 6lbs..... A Hoyt 2
Mr Kelso's St Patrick, 8st 11b.....Whalley 3

ALSO RAN.—Manlock 9st 2lbs and Mergul 7st 5lbs.

BETTING.—Evens Forfeit, 2 to 1 against Chivalry, 3 to 1 St Patrick, 4 to 1 Manlock, and 8 to 1 Mergul.

THE RACE.—Manlock led out followed by Chivalry, St. Patrick and Forfeit and at the half mile Chivalry took up the command with Manlock and St. Patrick in the second place level. At the bend Forfeit was next to the leader. Chivalry won easily by two lengths, the same distance separating the placed horses Time.—1min. 16secs.

Winner trained by R. C. Ramshaw.

Totalizator paid Rs. 31 on the winner.

THE MEDIUM ARAB PLATE—1 mile.

Mr Hoosein Obayed's Dhafer, 10st 5lbs.....Evans 1
Mr Ali bin Talib's Merrily, 8st 11lbs..A Ferguson 2
Mr D Runchordass' Spearmint, 9st 7lbs.....J Hill 3
Mr Ali bin Talib's Grey Rose, 8st 2lbs, C B Mahomed 4

ALSO RAN.—Nasri Pasha, 8st 6lbs; Desert King, 8st 6lbs; and Aden, 8st 3lbs.

BETTING.—Evens Dhafer, 2 to 1 against Merrily, 4 to 1 Spearmint, and 10 to 1 the others.

THE RACE.—Grey Rose led out followed by Spearmint, Desert King and Dhafer, while Nasri Pasha was left. At the half mile Dhafer was third and Desert King fourth and a furlong further the order was Spearmint, Dhafer, Merrily and Grey Rose. At the bend Dhafer took command with Spearmint, Merrily and Grey Rose next. Dhafer won easily by 2 1/2 lengths. Merrily secured place money for his supporters by beating Spearmint by four lengths for second place. Time—1min. 53 4-5secs.

Winner trained by Fahad bin Saif.

Totalizator paid Rs. 22-8 on the winner.

THE MARCH PLATE—9 furlongs.

Mr Vincent Clifford's Ashanti Gold, 9st 11b, W Bray 1
H H Aga Khan and Aga S Shah's Admiral Crichton, 9st 5lbs.....Evans 2
Mr R R S's Lachlan, 9st .....J Hill 3
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's Cheeky, 7st 3lbs.....A Hoyt 4

ALSO RAN.—Umutbee 7st 2lbs and Sir Galahad 6st 10lbs (carried 7st).

BETTING.—5 to 4 against Lachlan, 3 to 1 Cheeky and Admiral Crichton, 4 to 1 Ashanti Gold, 7 to 1 Umutbee and 10 to 1 Sir Galahad.

THE RACE:—Sir Galahad was the quickest out of the gate followed by Umutbee, Lachlan and Cheeky and at the seven furlongs Sir Galahad, Lachlan, Admiral Crichton and Cheeky were all close together. At the five furlongs the order was Lachlan, Sir Galahad, Cheeky, Admiral Crichton and Ashanti Gold and a furlong further Sir Galahad dropped back. At the quarter mile Admiral Crichton was second with Cheeky next. At the bend Cheeky, Admiral Crichton and Lachlan were level in front with Ashanti Gold coming up. Up the distance Ashanti Gold drew level to the trio, and soon overhauling them won a good race from Admiral Crichton by ¾ length. The same distance separated the other two. Cheeky was fourth ¼ length off. Time—1min. 59 1 5secs.

Winner trained by F. L. Petter.

Totalizator paid Rs. 61-8 on the winner.

DEALERS' AUCTION PLATE—5 furlongs.

Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's Hachal (Rs. 600), 7st 7lbs.....A Hoyt 1
Mr Adil's Beyhazar (Rs 1,000), 8st 13lbs, Oomerkhan 2
Mr Jassim Abdul Karim's Telegraph (Rs 700), 7st 10lbs .....Mujeed 3
Mr Ebrahim Mana's Middleman (Rs 600), 7st 13lbs .....A Ferguson 4

ALSO RAN.—Sunsun (Rs 1,000), 8st 5lbs (car. 8st 6lbs); Taimurlung (Rs 1,900) 8st 11b; Daziristan (Rs 1,000) 8st 11b (car. 8st 4lbs); Zoobair Flag (Rs 400) 7st 9lbs; Redbreast (Rs 600) 7st 7lbs; Second Class (Rs 500) 7st 6lbs; and Inspector (Rs 500) 7st.

BETTING.—Evens Hachal, 3 to 1 against Middleman, 4 to 1 Beyhazar, 6 to 1 Sunsun and any price the others.

THE RACE.—Hachal led out followed by Redbreast, Telegraph, Zoobair Flag and Beyhazar and at the three furlongs the order was Hachal, Telegraph, Beyhazar with Middleman coming up. Hachal won easily by 1 3/4 lengths, while Beyhazar snatched second place from Telegraph by a head. Middleman was fourth about a length off. Time—1min. 9 4-5secs.

Winner trained by C. Bleach.

Totalizator paid Rs. 24 on the winner and Rs. 14-8, 21-8 and 50 for places.

THE MADRAS RACES.

Second Day.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 7.

The details of Saturday's races are as follows :—

CLUB PLATE—
Rajah Rajahgopal's Fortunatus.....McQuade 1
Mr Steele's Mastard .....Owner 2
Won by four lengths.

THE VENKATAGIRI PLATE—
Rajah of Pittapore's Claude Duval .....Mr Steele 1
Won by half a length from the Hon C. Annesley's Westminster.

THE MARCH PLATE—
Mr A Saffar's Royal Revenge .....McQuade 1
Mr A Hameed's Solent .....Steele 2
Won by a length.

THE MERCHANTS PLATE—
Mr Vernon's Haymaker.....McQuade 1
Mrs Porteous' Miladi.....Mr Jarvis 2
Haymaker led all the way and won easily.

THE BOBBILI PLATE—
Rajah Kishun Bahadur's Ping-Pong .....Steele 1
Rajah Rajahgopal Bahadur's Fortunatus..McQuade 2
Won on the post by a neck.

RANGOON RACES.

The Merchants Cup.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MARCH 7.

This afternoon the finish of the race for the Merchants Cup, one and a half mile, was won by Mr. Burjorji's Echo, by two lengths, from his second string Curlew.

The latter pony fell on the track as it was being ridden back to the weighing enclosure, and died in a few minutes, having broken a blood vessel.

GUJERAT CUP MEETING.

PROGRAMME.

I. The Gujerat Cup for Horses, value Rs. 1000. First ties will be run off at Dholka at 7 a. m. on Friday, 9th April.
First entries, Rs. 15, close on 26th March.
Second entries, Rs. 30, close on 2nd April.
Third entries, Rs. 50, close on 8 April (mid-day.)
Competitors desirous of second nominations, double the above fees.

II The Salmon Challenge Cup for ponies 14·2 and under.
Value Rs. 750 with Rs. 300 added money.
First entries Rs. 10, second entries Rs. 20, third entries Rs. 40, dates as above.
No second nominations.

POINT-TO-POINT RACES.

III. The Tully Cup for horses, value Rs. 300.
Three miles, over fair hunting country. Post entries Rs. 15.
Owners up—12 stone. Substitute riders, 12st 7lbs.

IV. The Pony Cup for ponies 14·2 and under, value Rs. 200.
Two miles, over fair hunting country. Post entries Rs. 10.
Weights as in III.

V. The C. B. Cup, for country-breds, 14·2 and under. Value Rs. 150.
Two miles, over fair hunting country. Post entries Rs. 10.
Catch-weights over 10st 7lbs.
All entries, accompanied by a remittance in full, should be made to

CAPT. G. HUTCHISON,
Hon. Secretary, Bhuj, Kutch.

It is stated that an expert is now considering the possibility of opening up a wine industry in Afghanistan on a large scale. It is thought that characteristic Afghan wines could be vinted to catch the public taste as real Madeira does to-day. But in the absence of any appreciable local demand and of railway or other cheap transport to India, it is not easy, says the "Pioneer," to see how Afghan wines are to be placed on the market just now at prices that will enable them to compete with the produce of other countries.

THE YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

First Day.

THE first day of the Royal Bombay Yacht Club Regatta of 1909 was marked by a moderate breeze, light at times, from N. W.

THIRD CHALLENGE CUP RACE.

Sapphire was first over the line just to windward of Eileen and the latter being more or less covered on the run to South Karanja rounded the buoy only 40 secs. ahead. On the beat to Sunk Rock Eileen increased her lead to 3mins 15secs but lost 1 min on the reach to N. Karanja, rounding 2min 15secs ahead of Sapphire who up to that mark was well within her time. Then followed a beat to Committee vessel in a very light flukey breeze, Sapphire having the worst of luck, the times rounding the Committee vessel being Eileen 5mins. 3-38secs., Sapphire 5mins. 11mins. 19secs. The breeze freshened for the run to S. Karanja, Sapphire holding her own with Eileen. Eileen rounded at 5hrs. 28mins. 35secs., Sapphire 5hrs. 36mins. 10secs. It was a nice beat home in almost a fresh wind, Eileen gaining another 1min. 34secs. and thus winning the cup by 2mins 5 1-2secs.

B. CLASS.

The Challenge Cup Race gave two more entries to B Class, Melody and Turquoise, and the number was again increased by the Salbai, a fancy rigged ship's boat entered and sailed by the sporting Commander of the "Salsette." The order over the line was Turquoise, Mannikin, Pixie, Melody, Peewit, Trixie, Erin, and Salbai, all being over in 30 seconds. The yachts made a pretty picture running in a line for the Mark buoy. Melody was first round, followed by Turquoise, Salbai, and Pixie, with the others in a bunch. Melody held the lead on the beat to Sunk Rock, rounding some 5 minutes ahead of Pixie; Salbai came next, with Manikin, Peewit, Trixie and Turquoise well together, but the last-named gave up. Pixie gained a lot on this beat by standing up harbour on the port tack. Melody still kept ahead on the run to S. Karanja, maintaining a good lead, and after rounding the buoy, pointing excellently, fetched the schooner on one tack. Pixie making short legs to windward of Middle Ground came in next 12mins. 22secs. behind. Salbai followed, then Mannikin and Trixie, with only 24secs. between them; Erin just behind, with Peewit completing the Class.

C. CLASS.

There were nine entries and nine starters in this Class. Lapwing with her old skipper at the helm got away in the lead, followed by Maud, Coralie, Curlew, Tomtit, Valkyrie, Clutha and Jean—an excellent start, only 35secs. between first and last. Maud and Lapwing luffed up harbour, Maud getting the windward berth; Coralie and Jean were playing a little game together, and Tomtit came and joined them. Clutha, Curlew and Sitara took a course more distinctly for the Mark Buoy, not allowing so much for the tide as the other boats. This direct course proved a better one, as the first yacht round the Mark was Curlew, followed by Sitara, with Clutha just astern. The others came round in a bunch. It was a dead beat from the Mark Buoy to Sunk Rock,—an unusual circumstance during our yachting season. The three leaders separated, Clutha and Sitara carrying right on while Curlew came about on the port tack. The Clutha took a lead, but did not point very well and, getting tired of the starboard tack, came about: the Sitara, followed by the Coralie, holding right on till nearly abreast of Sunk Rock. Most of the other yachts took a leg in shorewards after the Mark—and showed wisdom by doing so—and Tomtit, Lapwing and Maud took the lead. At Sunk Rock the Tomtit apparently allowed a little too much for the strength of the tide, and lost the lead she held. The three boats came up to Sunk Rock in line ahead, and after a tussle the Lapwing took the lead, with Maud next and Tomtit third. On the run to S. Karanja Buoy, the Lapwing improved her position; but just after rounding—a manoeuvre which might have been a complicated one, had it not been for the sporting behaviour of the ships' boats in giving room—the Tomtit, sailed excellently, took the lead but the Lapwing later made up, and the two yachts were practically together till near the finish. They both headed right up harbour with the Maud in company. The others came about at varying intervals, the Sitara having dropped astern caught a lucky breeze on the tack in shore and helped by the tide improved her position very considerably. Towards the finish the Lapwing managed to shake off the Tomtit and got the gun by 1min. 4secs., the Maud next with Tomtit 38secs. behind. Curlew came next, followed by Clutha, Sitara and Coralie, Jean and Valkyrie brought up the rear. The result on handicap was a dead heat for first between Maud and Sitara, Lapwing taking next place. It was an excellent race, and a hard one, hot runs and dead heats throughout.

The 14 ships' boats crossed the line in a bunch with the Hyacinth's 34-feet cutter leading over as the gun went. The breeze was very light running out to N. Karanja Buoy and the boats that kept to the S'rd seemed to carry the better wind, the Hardinge's third cutter romping away an easy first round N. Karanja Buoy followed by the Hardinge's first cutter and the Hyacinth's two pinnaces. That order was maintained rounding South Karanja Buoy. The 2nd Cutter of the Hardinge then began to overhaul them all passing the 1st Cutter, but could not get past the Hyacinth's Pinnace II, Pinnace I stood right up the harbour and coming away on the tack in came in second, the Hardinge's Cutter III taking the gun and first prize. The Hardinge's cutter was in third but only took fourth prize, the Perseus' 28-feet cutter saving her time for third place.

The following races sailed on Saturday:—

3RD CHALLENGE CUP RACE.—Sailed at 3 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances. M S	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
Sapphire...	7 34	R.H.H. Hopkins and Major Muter, R.E. ...	6 11 59	3 11 59
Eileen IV	Scr.	R. W. Fisher ...	6 21 8	3 14 44

Course No. 7+3 = 17·2 miles. 1st Prize won by Eileen IV and 3rd prize won by Sapphire. Wind N.-W. Strength, moderate. Time-limit—7 p.m.

"B" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sailed at 3-15 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances. M S	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
Erin	23 48	Officers, 116th Mahrattas	5 41 21	2 6 33
Trixie ...	24 39	Officers, Gloucestershire Regt.	5 43 34	2 3 55
Pixie	17 51	E. Y. Watson and J. E. Aspinwall..	5 34 17	2 1 26
Mannikin.	25 30	Officers, R. A.	5 43 10	2 2 40
Peewit ...	30 35	Duncan Fraser ...	5 55 27	2 9 52
Turquoise.	Scr.	J. W. Stokes and W. Darling	Gave up.	
Melody ...	Scr.	J.B.K. Macbeth.	5 21 56	2 6 56
Salbai ...	12 45	Capt H. G. H. Lewellin	5 38 56	2 11 11

Course No. 38 rev. = 10·16 miles. 1st Prize won by Pixie and 3rd prize won by Mannikin. Time-limit—7 p.m.

"C" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sailed at 3-30 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances. M S	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
Tomtit ...	Scr	Capt H Gloster..	6 9 32	2 39 32
Coralie ...	3 24	Col H Mead ...	6 17 48	2 44 24
Maud ...	2 33	Officers, R E ...	6 8 54	2 36 21
Clutha ...	8 30	J J Welch	6 16 2	2 37 32
Lapwing...	0 51	Capt R. S. J. Gillespie, R E...	6 7 50	2 36 59
Valkyrie.	13 45	R. Walker.....	6 33 33	2 50 53
Curlew ...	5 6	C A Wordsworth	6 15 18	2 42 12
Sitara ...	10 12	J B Needham...	6 16 33	2 38 21
Jean	12 45	C N Moberley.	6 29 27	2 46 42

Course No. 38 rev. = 10·16 miles. 1st prize won by Maud; second prize won by Sitara; and 3rd prize won by Lapwing. Wind N.-W. Strength, moderate. Time-limit 7 p.m.

SHIPS BOAT HANDICAP RACE.—Sailed at 4 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances. M S	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
36-ft. Pinnace I.	Scr	H.M.S. Hyacinth.	6 26 56	2 26 56
36-ft. Pinnace II.	Scr	do.	6 18 20	2 18 20
34-ft. Cutter...	11 44	do.	6 50 10	2 38 26
30-ft. Cutter I.	19 48	do.	6 54 10	2 34 20
30-ft. Cutter II.	19 48	do.	Not timed.	
28-ft. Gig...	8 48	R.I.M.S. Hardinge.....	6 46 45	2 37 47
28-ft. Cutter I.	Scr	do.	6 35 50	2 35 50
28-ft. Cutter II.	Scr	do.	6 23 5	2 23 5
28-ft. Cutter III	Scr	do.	6 13 16	2 13 16
30-ft. Cutter I.	19 48	H.M.S. Perseus	6 55 21	2 35 33
30-ft. Cutter II.	19 48	do.	Not timed.	
28-ft. Cutter III	24 12	do.	6 43 28	2 19 16
38-ft. Gig.....	19 48	do.	6 52 54	2 33 6
30-ft. Cutter..	19 48	R. I. M. S. Northbrook	Not timed.	

Course No. 11=8·8 miles. 1st Prize won by Cutter II Hardinge, 2nd Prize won by Pinnace II Hyacinth, 3rd Prize won by 28-ft. Cutter Perseus, and 4th Prize won by Cutter II Hardinge. Wind N.W. Strength, moderate. Time-limit—7 p.m.

HOCKEY.

The All-India Tournament.

FINAL TIE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 6.

The final tie in the All-India Hockey Tournament was played off at Allahabad this afternoon, between the Royal Munster Fusiliers and the Naini Tal Volunteers, in presence of several thousands of spectators.

The game in the early stage was hardly up to the Cup final form, Naini Tal especially being very nervous. Later on, however, it improved greatly, and proved one of the best contested and most exciting games ever witnessed at Allahabad.

The Munsters were first to score and the teams crossed over with the Irishmen leading by 1 to love. In the second half, Naini Tal scored 1 goal, thus equalising. Four extra periods of 5 minutes were played, and each team scored another goal. Light having failed, the game was then abandoned and will be replayed on Monday evening.

ELTON CUP TOURNAMENT.

For teams, whether school or private, the members of which are under 18 years of age on 1st June, 1909.

Entrance Fee Rs. 5 for each team.

Entries should be sent to the Honorary Secretary, Y. M. C. A., Bombay, from whom rules and full particulars of the Tournament may be obtained.

ALL INDIA ASSOCIATION.

Formation Proposed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 7.

At a meeting of hockey players held at the Allahabad Club on Saturday evening last, proposals for forming a Hockey Association for India were considered and eventually a committee, consisting of Messrs. P. Bramley, Troup and Ross, were appointed to consider the possibilities of an Indian Hockey Association on the linns of the Indian Polo Association and to draw up a draft constitution to be submitted to captains of teams and secretaries of tournaments throughout India.

These will be invited to send representatives to a meeting, which will be held during the All-India Hockey Tournament at Allahabad next season, that meeting considering any amendments proposed in the constitution and electing an executive committee for the ensuing year.

FOOTBALL.

Murray Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, MARCH 7.

The Final in the Murray Football Tournament was played here on the King's Own ground yesterday afternoon between the Royal Dragoons and the Highland Light Infantry. The teams were exceedingly well matched, the Royals being heavier, but the Highlanders a very nimble lot and good at footwork. As a result the excitement in the match was intense. Play was very fierce in the first half The players were all over the field and the ball was first at this end then at that goal post, but no scoring resulted, defence being too good. Even a foul against the Royals proved of no avail.

Extra time was played and the Royals attacked immediately and within a few minutes scored. The Highlanders made desperate efforts to equalise, but without success and the Royals gained a well earned victory by one goal to love.

Mrs. Bell, wife of Brigadier-General Bell afterwards presented the Cup to the victors, also gold medals to the individual members of the team and silver medals to the runners up.

LAWN TENNIS.

Calcutta Championship.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 6.

The finals in the Lawn Tennis Championship Doubles were played to-day before a large gathering and resulted in closely-contested games, which could not be finished owing to darkness setting in. Atkinson and Deane won the first two sets—6 to love and 10—8.

Warden and Kalberer won the next two sets—6—3 and 7—5. The fifth and deciding set could not be played.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 6.

In the replay of the finals of the Lawn Tennis Championship Doubles to-day, Atkinson and Deane beat Warden and Kalberer, 6—2, 6—3 and 7—5. There were moderately good games before a large crowd.

The Singles Finals will be played off at Lahore, to which place both competitors belong, as they are unable to stay over here.

THE "Indian Daily News" says the country can hardly be congratulated upon the very important alteration that has been made in the Indian Reform Bill in the House of Lords. The same paper warmly supports Mr. Procter's remarks at the recent Bombay Chamber of Commerce meeting on the subject of the Government Currency policy.

FLORILINE :—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road London, England.

BOMBAY HUNT.

IN most appreciably cooler weather the Meet of the Bombay Foxhounds was held at that favourite place, Sahar Hill, yesterday morning. As the daylight makes its appearance now a good deal earlier there was little or no delay at the Meet. Moving round the base of the hill, hounds were put into the covert on the far side, and they at once owned to the scent of a jackal. After leaving the wood the pack wavered just a little in the paddy fields beyond, but the hesitation was only momentary, and away went the hounds with plenty of music over a long stretch of rice country. Some "choice" melon ground had then to be crossed, but a familiar cart track was made good use of by most of the riders, as this track runs fairly well straight through the middle of this wide area of rough land. On more than one occasion lately the hounds have taken very much the same line, and many people, judging by the number of horses on the cart track yesterday morning, have discovered how handy this track can be. Just before reaching the hamlet of Vangoli, the hounds turned slightly to the left, but instead of going straight over the Andheri Road, they made a wide ring to the right, and the walled in enclosure at the back of the Grange Bungalow came in our path. The wall round this plantation is not perhaps as high as others in the Salsette Vale, but it depends a good deal upon where one may attempt to jump it. In many parts it would require a good deal of negotiation but it is simple enough in others. After jumping in and out of this enclosure the hounds took a sharp turn to the left and then darted across the Andheri Road and through a mango tope beyond. Getting clear of the wood we then enjoyed a delightful gallop over a magnificent line of ricefields, many of the banks round which were as big as anybody could desire. When reaching the foot of the Marole range of hills, hounds turned to the right instead of climbing the hill, and running past the old ruined church we had to slacken our speed considerably owing to the large amount of slippery sheet rock about this neighbourhood. There are few easier ways of taking a bad fall than attempting to gallop over sheet rock, as one's unfortunate horse can obtain no foothold, his legs slipping away from under him just as if he might be on ice. However, thankfully leaving this dangerous land behind us we continue the chase over a couple more walls and the Tulsi Pipe, and then work round the back of Jack Symons' Hill to one of the upper reaches of the Backwater. A somewhat stony ford enabled us to cross the stream without much difficulty, and scampering up the high bank we push forward to the big hill which is covered with a thick crop of aloes, in and amongst which plants a jackal has attempted to shake off his pursuers on more than one occasion this season. Our quarry, however, yesterday morning made no attempt to climb the hill, but by keeping to the right headed almost straight for the stone gates at Powai. A passing motor car on the main road must have prevented his making his point in the Powai Hills, as just before coming to the road he turned sharply to the right and continued for some distance parallel with the road back in the direction of Kurla. The hounds then threw up their heads apparently baffled, and an examination of the road showed that the jackal had hidden in a narrow drain beneath the road. This drain was just big enough to enable a jackal to get inside it, but no foxhound could possibly follow him. Attempts were then made by the whips with the assistance of a couple of coolies to dislodge the jackal by means of long bamboos, and even by setting fire to a heap of hay at one end of the drain in the hope that the smoke would make him bolt, but a jackal takes a great deal more bolting than a fox, and after a considerable time had been spent in these operations we were forced to come away and leave him in his impregnable haven of refuge. The gallop had lasted about half an hour, and almost all of it was over very pleasant riding country. Owing to the increasing strength of the sun it was not deemed advisable to draw again, but for the time of year the heat was at no time excessive, and we returned to the Jackal Club, having had a most enjoyable morning's sport.

Hounds meet on Tuesday the 9th instant at Chuckla; but owing to the necessity of starting early on account of the weather it will not be possible to wait for the early morning train from Bombay. Those gentlemen therefore who live in Bombay should endeavour to borrow a bed for the previous night from one of the many residents at the Jackal Club.

JACKAL.

THE STATE OF INDIA.

The following letter was published in the "Times" of Feb. 16:—

SIR,—In your issue of the 12th inst. you refer to a letter written by the wife of a police officer in Bengal, who complains somewhat bitterly of the insults offered to European officials and to European ladies by Bengalis. I have recently returned from Bengal and can bear witness to the truth of the complaint. My object in addressing you is to ensure a due sense of proportion in considering the precise value to be attached to such incidents in relation to the general question of unrest. Unless this is conceded, there is a danger that people who view the policy of granting concessions at this moment with some uneasiness may fall into the error of concluding that such incidents were unknown before the present agitation. This is not so. Ever since I joined the Indian Police in Bengal nearly twenty-five years ago the impertinent behaviour of the Bengali student has been a constant subject of complaint not only by Europeans but by Indians. The Indian gentleman indeed, is much more bitter in his complaints than the European. That is only natural when we consider that reverence for and unswerving obedience to the elders of a family is part of the very religion of the Hindoos. This breaking away from all the traditions of the past has caused more disquiet among Bengalis of all classes than any other event or circumstance of recent years. I well remember the reply of an old Bengali gentleman of close on eighty years of age, when I suggested that the heads of the family were largely responsible for the bad manners of the rising generation, and that they should exercise more control over the younger members. He turned on me almost fiercely and said:—"Who is to blame for this? It is your system of education that has wrought this evil. I, who never approached my father unless he called, and then only with due reverence, I am daily flouted by my great-grandchildren. It were better that I were dead than that I should have lived to suffer such treatment." It is not my object to enter into a discussion on the educational policy of the Government. You cannot now go back on it; I merely desire to point out that the evil complained of is not an evil of yesterday. It is perhaps more pronounced just now, owing to the abnormal state of affairs in Bengal; but it is confined entirely to the student class. One has to be acquainted with the history of the Bengali nation to understand why education should have had such an extraordinary effect on its, younger members. For centuries he has been governed by an alien nation. He is now a member of the British Empire and as such enjoys complete liberty. With the aid of the education we have given him he is beginning to realise this fact, and he finds the sensation a novel one. In his desire to proclaim to the world generally, and to the ruling class in particular, that he is their equal, he has lost sight of the fact that impertinence and independence are entirely different things. As he grows older he will grow wiser. The young Bengali student of twenty-five years ago is now a descent sober-minded man, who has other things to do than to trail his coat. It cannot be too strictly and fully insisted upon that the great body of the Bengali nation is loyal. The deplorable occurrences of the past few months are the work of the student classes, aided by an insignificant number of professional agitators and their tools, and to deny or to delay the introduction of reforms on account of recent occurrences would be a political mistake not short of disastrous.

INDIAN POLICE.

SIR HERBERT RISLEY.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Calcutta:—An excellent illustration of the study of characters is to be found in the speech of Sir Herbert Risley, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., made on Monday last, at the prize distribution of the Martiniere School. We have treatises on character in the face, character in writing, and character in walking, but character in speech is a new phase of the science of which Sir Herbert provides an example. It is easy to find that in paying compliments to the founder of the institution, he was unconsciously describing his own character. All through his 31 years of service in India it is not difficult to prove that whatever he puts his hand to, be it the "Assam Gazetteer," the complicated cob-web of the "Castes and Tribes of Bengal," the administration of a district, the financing of the Province of Bengal, the control of the supra-scientific Indian Museum, the helm of the learned Asiatic Society of Bengal as President, the digestion of the voluminous dry bones of the census figures, the endless secretariat work of the Home Department of the Government of India, the stupendous controversy of the partition of Bengal, the fascinating study of Indian Ethnography, the diplomatic and voluminous despatches of the Morley scheme of political concessions to the people of India, or the tedious arrangement of the Picture Gallery of the Victoria Memorial—whatever he did, he did well and in doing it he shows always that practical power of adapting sense,—science, policy, and notable scholarship that are the demands of the occasion,—which is one quality of the head and heart of which he is a past master. As Secretary, he satisfied the most exacting demands of Lord Curzon at a great sacrifice to himself, and now he has creditably succeeded in satisfying the most advanced and searching demands of Lord Morley. He thus gained approbation from both the parties, it may be repeated,—a quality very rare indeed. We wish him a long stay in India, for regulating the Reform Scheme. If he be at the helm, neither the Rulers nor the Ruled need lose confidence in the success of this scheme.

A COMPLAINT FROM BROACH

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The mercantile community of Broach will feel deeply indebted if you will give publicity to the following petition tendered to the Assistant Collector of Customs, Surat.—Yours, &c.

H. R. D.

(1.) That on account of paucity of clerks and 'uparis' our boats in the heart of the season are needlessly detained, and we are unduly liable to loss and risk.

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Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, MARCH 8, 1909.

LIFE-SAVING AT SEA.

THE circumstances under which a new invention for the purpose of saving life at sea, came under the notice of the Board of Trade, are worthy of note. The inefficiency of the present apparatus, used for enabling ships to connect up with the shore, by means of life-lines has on many occasions been too apparent. But it was not till the disaster which happened to the "Berlin" off the Hook of Holland that the pressing necessity of adopting some other and improved methods was fully realised. On that occasion the inadequacy of the means on board the ill-fated vessel for getting a life-line on shore, was illustrated with tragic results. That catastrophe gave rise to an outcry on the part of the public for the introduction of more effective means for getting the passengers and the crew ashore under such circumstances. The Board of Trade was stirred to take action in the matter which resulted in a committee being appointed to test the various inventions that might be submitted to it, for acceptance, one strict condition being that the life-line or whatever other means was adopted, should be serviceable at a distance of not less that 300 yards.

That condition proved an insuperable obstacle to all the competitors but one,—Lieutenant Unge of the Swedish Army. It happened that at the time the Board of Trade invited inventors to come forward, the War Office had just finished experimenting with an apparatus invented by Lieutenant Unge for use in aerial warfare, which although it fulfilled all that its inventor claimed for it, was rejected by our military experts as a life-destroying machine. They however recommended it to the Board of Trade as a life-saving one and suggested that it would be better applied to their purpose. But Messrs. Krupp, the celebrated German armament-manufacturers, must have taken another view with regard to the utility of the apparatus as a war-like weapon, for no sooner had it been rejected by the War Office than they took steps to acquire it, which they did for a very large sum of money. Whether the inventor demanded too big a price, for we are particularly careful at present not to expend much money in the air, or whether we already have something as good or better, is not disclosed, but that we appear to be drifting behind other nations in aerial inventions is beginning to be too apparent. It would, indeed, be regrettable if this should prove another instance of the authorities rejecting an invention which is at once snapped up with noticeable alacrity by some foreign Power who turn it to good account. This we shall know in time, and may it be not to our cost. The life-saving apparatus regarding which the decision of the Board of Trade is being awaited is partly a modification of the death-dealing one submitted to the War Office. In converting it for the former purpose, the fundamental principle of the invention is unaffected in any way. The projectile carrying the life-line is a steel cylinder of the shape of an ordinary shell, 20 inches in length and four inches in diameter, containing a slow burning compound and a small but powerful turbine, which is driven at a very high speed by the action of the gases produced by the combustion of the compound. While hurling the projectile through the air at a very high velocity the turbine imparts to it at the same time a rotatory motion, as the rifling of the barrel does to a bullet, insuring accuracy in direction of flight.

This life-saving torpedo is fired by electricity from a cradle, which can be elevated or depressed to any angle and moved to any part of the deck, from where it could be fired with best advantage. With perfect ease and accuracy it carries a life-line one inch in diameter, a distance of 360 yards, which no cross or head winds have yet been able to deviate from its course. It is the action of adverse winds on the flight of a life-line projected by the rocket-apparatus, which causes that method to be so unreliable. Moreover the rope carried by the aerial torpedo method is the actual one upon which the rescue is carried out, whereas the rocket apparatus is only capable of projecting a light pilot rope to be attached to a heavier one to haul it ashore, thus at a most critical time many minutes may be lost, entailing also loss of life. It will be interesting to see if the German firm, which acquired the original invention for a weapon of destruction in aerial warfare likewise adapt it to life-saving purposes. It would seem that the War Office committed what may prove to be a grave error in rejecting the invention in the first instance. Had it been acquired as a projectile for use in aerial conflicts the War Office could have retained it as such and at the same time have recommended its conversion for life-saving purposes to the Board of Trade.

DR. STEIN. LAST week Dr. Mark Stein was twice honoured. On Monday the Medal founded in memory of the late Sir James Campbell of "Bombay Gazetteer" fame was presented to him by our Governor, and now, Reuter informs us, Oxford has conferred a higher honour by admitting him to an honorary degree which must probably be that of M. A. Some years ago the Royal Geographical Society awarded him the Back grant for his explorations in the Eastern Pamirs, and the International Congress of Orientalists also recognised his work. All these honours are a recognition of the great archæological work he has done whilst in the service of the Government of India. Dr. Stein is a Hungarian by birth and like his countrymen has remarkable aptitude for languages. Like another Hungarian who was well known in Bombay, the late Edward Rehatsek, he is a great scholar of the Parsi religion and won his spurs in scholarship by an essay on some of the angels mentioned in the Avesta, and also by another on Afghanistan in Avestaic Geography. But like many other scholars he passed from a study of the Avesta to Sanskrit and his chief work lies in this direction now. He edited the Sanskrit text of the only historical work in ancient Indian literature, the Raja Tarangini, which is a chronicle of Kashmir, and followed it up in 1900 with a scholarly translation into English of this work. This text and translation are highly prized. He not only rendered an obscure work into English, but also elucidated the geography and archæology of Kashmir by personal researches in that country which he visited for several years in succession from the Punjab, where he passed nearly his entire time, while in India, with the exception of two years spent in Calcutta as principal of the famous Madressa there in succession to Dr. Hoernle, another distinguished foreign scholar in Indian service. Whilst in the Punjab he had many opportunities of visiting the Frontier and of exploring and identifying old sites. In 1898 he accompanied General Sir Bindon Blood's force into Buner and explored that previously unsurveyed corner. Later his attention was directed further north and penetrated into Eastern Turkestan where he has done his most abiding work. He excavated there a series of ancient sites buried under the sands of the Taklamakan Desert near Khotan, and revealed the influence of Indian civilization in that far off country of Turkestan. These discoveries have an important bearing on our knowledge of ancient India, and confirmed the tradition that the inhabitants of ancient Khotan were emigrants from the north of India banished in the third century before our era in the time of Asoka, the great Buddhist monarch of this country. He spent several years in elaborating the results of these important discoveries most of which are given in his book on "Sand-buried Ruins of Khotan" so deservedly honoured by the learned world. He has since explored the important tract of Mahaban north of Peshawar and brought to light some further facts of ancient Indian history. Dr. Stein, who is only 47, is still actively engaged in work which has made his name famous, and we may expect further discoveries from him.

THE TAXATION OF LAND VALUES. ONE of the changes which are likely to take place when the next Budget—so nearly due—makes its appearance is the taxation of land values. The system is extremely popular with the Liberal Party and is being eagerly discussed, for its introduction necessarily entails many difficulties. A few weeks ago a Conference was held in London, representing four hundred and fifty-five Liberal, co-operative and independent labour organizations, at which a resolution was passed urging the Government to include the tax in the Budget, the amount suggested being one penny in the pound on the capital value of land. Mr. Wedgwood, M.P., who presided, stated that the object of the Conference in passing the resolution was to secure certain benefits to the nation which under existing conditions may be lost. He declares that only the owner of land which is not used properly will pay more than he pays at present. They are only seeking, he says, to apply the principle of the dead rent which owners of mineral lands employ to force mineral lessees to develop their mines rapidly. A tax of a penny in the pound on the capital value of land is two shillings in the pound on the annual value, and the promoters of the idea urge that the nation would then nationalize at least one-tenth of the land of the country. Also through this tax on land value the country would get passed, by means of the Budget, a Valuation Bill, that being probably the only way in which a Valuation Bill could be carried through the House of Lords. Local rating authorities would then have a basis to which all local rating could be transferred, and by which purchases of land for municipal purposes could be regulated. Thus local authorities would acquire land at reasonable prices and secure for the municipal coffers some of the land value which good local government created. Exactly how the mineral value of land is to be determined, however, is not explained. It would, for instance, be grossly unjust to tax a Kentish landowner for having land on which coal *might* be found, and similarly there are many places in the North in the centre of the iron fields which undoubtedly contain ore but of such a low quality as to render working extremely hazardous financially. One of the difficulties to be overcome in imposing the tax is, because the measure is aimed at the owner of the land, to see that the burden is not transferred to the tenant. The suggestion has been made that the tax should be deducted from the rent. The *Daily Chronicle*, the keenest supporter of the tax, has attempted to show that it cannot fall upon the tenant, but, as we see it, this can only be while existing leases are in force. The tax is estimated to produce a million pounds and so large a plum is not likely to escape the attention of Mr. Lloyd-George, so that a keen controversy over the Budget may certainly be expected in relation to one item.

SIR WALTER LAWRENCE. THERE can be little doubt that the resignation of Sir Walter Roper Lawrence of his seat on the Secretary of State's Council is rightly attributed to his disapproval of Lord Morley's reforms. Sir Walter was a stern believer in the omniscience of Lord Curzon and as such shared his views on the measure now before the Lords. The opinion that the Councils Bill is dangerous is of course an exaggeration—as much an exaggeration as Lord Morley's idea that tension may recur at any moment if the measure be rejected. Moreover we must remember that it was not from fear of tension that Lord Morley's scheme was formulated. The only real danger of the enlarged Councils is that progress will be sacrificed to verbosity and that superficial friction between conflicting interests will be deepened—which in the long run, according to many recently expressed opinions, may not be to the disadvantage of the British occupants. But that is not a factor in Lord Morley's intentions. That friction between various classes will increase, however, is fully indicated by the memorials which have gone in from both Hindus and Mahomedans on the subject of the electoral colleges. The Secretary of State would have been well advised to progress slowly. There is no advantage in rushing important legislation, exeept in time of emergency, and a more satisfactory result might have been achieved if ample time had been given for consideration and the opportunity taken further to test public opinion in this country.

PETROLEUM SUPPLIES. THE United States Government is bent on counting up her resources, her timber, her iron, her coal, and all the rest. The latest report on her petroleum reserves, published under the aegis of the Geological Survey Department, gives the calculation of Dr. Day, who allows the very moderate proportion of 5,000 barrels of oil per acre in what are technically known as "pay sands" of an average thickness of five feet. That there are fields yielding much less, such as Pennsylvania and New York, which do not yield more than 800 barrels per acre, Dr. Day admits. But lumping together these two districts with West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio and Indiana, he estimates their produce in oil at 1,000 barrels per acre. Illinois is rich and raises 8,000 barrels to the acre, having developed a fine paying "streake." Texas and Louisiana are put down for a total of 200 million barrels and 50 millions respectively. California has in her rocks as much as 8,500 million barrels of which it is expected that 5,000 millions will be brought to the surface. The minimum quantity of petroleum in the United States is believed to be 15,000 million barrels, but even that will not last beyond 1935 unless the present annual increase in production is maintained, in which case the oil may be spun out to last for 90 years. But after that a deluge of oil need not be looked for. No wonder Mr. Rockefeller and his Standard Oil Syndicate make money as fast as they can if the present oil fountains are bound to stop playing before a hundred years go by. It could not be wise to count on the discovery of new springs while the American Geological Survey experts who should know all about the possibilities of the United States strata in that direction prophesy the period that petroleum supplies there will give out.

THE Calcutta Bar give a farewell dinner to Sir Erle Richards to-day week.

MR. NEWLANDS, the Telegraph expert, goes to Ceylon at the beginning of next month for six weeks, and then returns to India, we trust only for a change of air.

COPIES of a violently seditious paper in Bengali, calling itself "Yugantar," have reached Calcutta, posted from Innespett, Madras Presidency.

MESSRS. PALMER AND PINHEY of the Telegraph Department are proceeding on leave and Messrs. Foord and Lees take their places respectively.

GOVERNMENT have deputed a qualified Veterinary Officer to render assistance to those requiring it in connection with the outbreak of rinderpest on the Nilgris.

CAPTAIN B. C. FAIRFAX, Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor of Madras, has resigned the post and rejoins his Regiment, the Durham Light Infantry, and Captain A. A. Duff acts as Military Secretary.

THE goods on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 13th February, shows an increase over the corresponding week of 1908 of 52,471 maunds and Rs. 26,553 in the earnings.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

M. CLEMENCEAU AND THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

The Turkish Ministerial Crisis.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, FEBRUARY 20.

IN a prolonged debate on the Amnesty Bill M. Clemenceau has had to sustain another dangerous attack in the Chamber of Deputies, but with his usual good fortune emerged victoriously from the contest with the usual vote of confidence exacted by French Premiers on such occasions. The Government was attacked alternately on both wings, the Right and the Left having joined forces in an attempt to compel them to enlarge the scope of the measure so as to make it applicable on the one hand to reactionary agitators, and on the other to anarchists and anti-militarists. Amnesty was also particularly demanded in favour of all persons who had been condemned in connection with the application of the law on the separation of the Churches and the State. In reply to this point, however, the Minister of Justice pointed out that two Amnesty Bills had already been voted with the only result of rendering the situation worse than ever. In fact French Roman Catholics had been urged to resist the law at all costs by political partisans, who sought to trade upon their religious feelings in order to damage the Government of the Republic and incite resistance to the law. Members of the Right retorted that the object of Republican policy was mankind without God. A discussion followed upon an amendment of the Right for the reinstatement of civil servants who had been punished on political grounds. Here the Right received some support from the Radicals. M. Clemenceau strenuously opposed this amendment in the interests of discipline and good government. The functionaries in question had been dismissed for rebellion and it had been ascertained that their object in seeking reinstatement was in order to continue their anti-militarist or other illegal campaigns. M. Juares the Socialist leader vainly did his best in an impassioned harangue to undo the effect of M. Clemenceau's words; in fact the majority of the members of the Right for very shame finally had the grace to vote for the Bill themselves. The debate was marked by very bitter and somewhat undignified personalities between the Premier and one of the Opposition leaders, and the general impression to be gathered from it is that certain sections of the Republican and Radical parties think that Clemenceau has been in office more than long enough.

WOKMEN'S PENSIONS IN FRANCE.

After long discussion in the Senate a Workmen's Pension Scheme has been drafted by that body. The delay originally arose from the failure of its original promoters in the Chamber of Deputies to indicate where the necessary funds for giving effect to the scheme were to come from. The present Bill provides for the bestowal of an annual pension of 120f. (£4 16s.) upon members of the working classes, including clerks, farm labourers, and servants, when they reach the age of 65. The money required for the pension will be supplied by annual contributions of the employers and by a complementary contribution of the State. Employers will be called upon to pay annually for every workman or employee over 18 years of age a sum of 9f. (7s. 3d.) and for those under 18 a sum of 4f. 50c. (3s. 7½d.). The Bill likewise provides for a system of old-age pensions based upon regular monthly payments by the interested parties, and the sum ultimately to be alloted to the workman will amount to considerably more than the amount which he will have paid in. Those payments are fixed at 3f. (2s. 5d.) annually between 15 and 18 years of age, and at 6f. (4s. 10d.) from the age of 18. The Government has not yet made known its intentions with regard to this revised version of its own original Bill and will no doubt feel considerable difficulty in the matter in view of the very heavy demands upon the national resources in other directions.

THE TURKISH MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

The ommipotent Committee of Union and Progress, which so lately secured the appointment of Kiamil Pasha to the important post of Grand Vizier, has now compassed the downfall of its own nominee in circumstances which are not yet wholly clear and are calculated to cause disquiet to those friends of Turkey who wish for the new Liberal regime an orderly development, free from surprises or political *coups* of any kind. Various reasons are alleged for the estrangement ending in violent rupture between Kiamil Pasha and the Committee—some accounts attributing it to charges brought before the latter that the Grand Vizier, who at the outset rendered eminent services to the constitutional cause, had been untrue to his trust, and had firstly forfeited the confidence of the Committee, and that of all good citizens. Then within the last fortnight has followed the sudden dismissal of Ali Riza, Minister of War, and his replacement by Niazim Pasha, a nominee of Kiamil, accompanied also by the enforced resignation of the Minister of Marine. It would appear that Kiamil Pasha dismissed Ali Riza from the War Office because he had resolved to have at the head of that department a Minister who would give undivided allegiance to the Government responsible to Parliament, instead of a Minister who regarded himself as responsible to an extraneous and anonymous body the members of which arrogated to themselves the chief functions both of the executive and of the legislature, Kiamil in fact joined issue with the Committee. In fact he wanted to have his own nominees in the Cabinet and not those of the Committee. He was, however, utterly defeated in the struggle, despite his previous popularity, his eminent public services and the vote of confidence which he received only a few days ago in Parliament. The overthrow of Kiamil was effected in the Ottoman Parliament on February 13 after a struggle lasting more than six hours, barely half of which however took place in the Chamber itself. Finally the House adopted a resolution expressing want of confidence in the Grand Vizier by 198 votes to 8. The Greeks and some Armenian deputies abstained. Kiamil Pasha did not appear at the sitting to defend himself but sent to the President of the House a written reply which dealt, however, only very partially, with the causes of the crises and intimated that the ex-Grand Vizier would make a further statement in the House itself. Kiamil Pasha has been quite plain spoken concerning the cause of his downfall. Speaking to a representative of the Vienna "Neue Freue Presse" he said: The Chamber had no right to demand his immediate appearance, as article 38 of the Constitution entitles any Minister to postpone a reply to an interpellation. It was, unfortunately, true that officers had intervened in politics. "Power is to-day in the hands of an anonymous society which I do not know and never can know. It is a regime of Janissaries." Kiamil concluded by asserting that Hilmi Pasha is also under the influence of the Committee of Union and Progress. Both the Minister of War and the Minister of Marine complained of their abrupt dismissals by Kiamil Pasha. Hilmi Pasha succeeds to the Grand Vizierate and it is well understood that all the members of the new Cabinet are entirely under the control of the Committee of Union and Progress which has become an 'Imperio in Imperium' of a dangerous kind; in fact its more or loss occult and irresponsible control may not inconceivably tend to wreck the constitutionalism which it did so much to establish. Ali Riza has returned to his former post of War Minister. The departments both of War and Marine will require firm but careful handling. It will be remembered the the constitutional movement in Turkey owed its first successes to the support of a large part of the Army, but recent indications have not been wanting that the military element may be disposed to put an unduly high price upon its adhesion, and might not welcome a strict disciplinarian as Controller of the War Department and of the various army corps stationed in the provinces of the Empire. What the immediate result of these changes in the Turkish Government may be it is difficult yet to appreciate, but the disappearance of Kiamil Pasha certainly diminishes the sense of stability which the presence of this veteran but very capable statesman did not fail to inspire. Hilmi Pasha, the new Grand Vizier, made his statement of policy in the Turkish Chamber yesterday afternoon. He formally declared the full recognition by the Ministry of its responsibility to the Chamber, and said that the Cabinet, as reorganized, would observe continuity of policy in regard both to foreign affairs and to internal reforms, in reference to which he entered into considerable detail. The statement was well received, and a vote of confidence was accorded by the Chamber. Rifaat Pasha, Ottoman Ambassador in London, has accepted the post of Foreign Minister in the new Cabinet. The change of Ministry has been received favourably in Germany, Russia, France and Italy, but regretfully by Great Britain. The general outlook is not generally regarded as reassuring and foreign opinion is becoming convinced that the members of the Committee of Union and Progress must themselves come forward and assume the reins of power or must withdraw and allow the ostensible Government to become also the real Government of the Empire. Kiamil Pasha summed up the situation by saying: "The Committee had the power and I had the responsibility. It was impossible to govern under such conditions."

Whatever may be the success or non-success of the new Turkish Ministry in dealing with interior affairs it is certain that the conduct of its foreign policy will present still graver points of difficulty. The Austro-Turkish Protocol still remains unsigned although we are assured from week to week that there are only a few minor points that delay the ratification. The negotiations are proceeding between Turkey and Russia upon the terms of the Turko-Bulgarian settlement and the liquidation of the remaining portion of the war indemnity due by Turkey to Russia. Meanwhile Bulgaria naturally feels anxious and possibly regrets the proof of good-will which she gave Turkey lately in demobilising her troops on the Turkish frontier, but the condition of Austro-Servian relations is just now the more immediate point of danger in the Balkan question and is such as to form the subject of anxious consideration at St. Petersburg. An extraordinary council of Ministers was held at St. Petersburg on Feb. 18 and many alarming rumours are current in that city, such for instance as that Austria will within a few days hence despatch an ultimatum to Belgrade, demanding disarmament under a threat of occupying Servian territory, also that the mobilisation of the Austro-Hungarian army will be completed by March 1. When armed intervention in Servia may be expected, public opinion in Russia being what it is in regard to the Austrian annexation of Serb populations like those of Bosnia and Herzegovina, it is believed that Russia will be compelled to intervene in order to check Austrian aggression against Servia. This would mean European war and it is asked whether the great Powers are so strongly leagued in the cause of peace as to avert this dread contingency.

ANGLO-GERMAN RELATIONS.

Nothing more successful, more agreeable nor more productive of good results can be imagined than the recent visit of King Edward and Queen Alexandra to Berlin. Ample testimony to this effect is forthcoming from the German side. Prince Bulow, for instance, speaking at an important agricultural banquet on the evening of February 17, said:—It is with unalloyed satisfaction that I award the place of honour in this connection to the visit of the British Sovereigns. The dignified and happy course of the visit of the King of England has shown how much both rulers have good relations between their countries at heart, and has also given the peoples an opportunity of showing that they desire to maintain friendly and good relations. This visit and the agreement with the French Government, a practical form for which I have, as I believe, found in conjunction with the distinguished representative of the French Republic, have cleared up the horizon in the West. We are also justified in the supposition that the peaceful dispositions and peaceful efforts of all the Powers will also be successful in dispersing the clouds in the East. The Kaiser especially telegraphed to Prince Radolin, the German Ambassador in Paris, upon the occasion of the signature of the Franco-German Agreement regarding Morocco. His Majesty said: "Accept my congratulation and warm thanks for having contributed by your labours to the conclusion of a Treaty which has rendered the visit of King Edward already so successful, even more cordial." The German papers very definitely express the common desire for a peaceful and enduring understanding with England—they show a disposition in fact to meet England half way and discuss the advantages from the joint action of the two nations in world politics. Fortunately no unpleasant feeling was caused in Berlin on the eve of King Edward's visit by the production in London of the invasion play called "The Englishman's Home." In the first place the Lord Chamberlain and the Censor of Plays had insisted upon the denationalisation of the supposed invaders as far as possible. The latter were attired in some fancy military costume which could not be identified with that of the soldiers of the Kaiser. All allusions pointing to Germany as the motherland of these gentlemen were carefully suppressed. German military authorities believe like the French that some form of obligatory military service must eventually be introduced in England—in fact they would rather have it so, perhaps because like the foxes who lost their tails, they do not like to see a great nation left which is able to depend on voluntary enlistment.

G. D. WILLIAMS.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned the construction of the broad gauge line from Phaphamau near Allahabad, to Unao near Cawnpore, with branches from Mustafabad to Rae Bareili and from Munshiganj to Darmau, as an integral part of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

THE TROUBLE IN PERSIA.

HEAVY FIGHTING AT TABRIZ.

Nationalist Success.

DISEASE AND HUNGER.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 5.

Reuter wires from Teheran that severe fighting is taking place daily at Tabriz. The Royalists on Thursday succeeded in occupying the suburbs. The Nationalists attacked them furiously, driving them out and capturing many prisoners and one gun. The Royalists were repulsed for several miles. They maintain the blockade of Tabriz, and the scarcity of food is severely felt. Disease is very prevalent.

THE BALKAN CRISIS.

Servia and Peace.

PRINCE FERDINAND AND ROUMANIA.

LONDON, MARCH 6.

Advices from Berlin state that the semi-official "Nord Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" warns that any attempt to intimidate or humble Austria by objecting to her discussing economic compensation with Servia direct, will be wrecked on Austria's resistance backed by Germany.

LATER.

Count Forgach, Austrian Minister to Servia, who recently arrived in Vienna, is returning to Belgrade. He has been instructed to express the confident hope that Servia, who is understood to have changed her policy in accordance with the advice of Russia, will notify Austria of this wise resolution, and of her intention to maintain peaceful and neighbourly relations. Austria will then discuss questions of trade and intercourse.

LONDON, MARCH 5.

Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria has arrived in Bukharest on a two days' visit to the King of Roumania.

SIR W. LAWRENCE.

Resignation of his Seat on the India Council.

LONDON, MARCH 6.

The "Standard" states that Sir Walter Lawrence has resigned his seat on the Secretary of State's Council.

LATER.

The resignation of Sir Walter Roper Lawrence is confirmed. It is understood that he dissents from the India Councils Bill as dangerous.

GERMANY IN THE EAST.

Reduction of Forces.

LONDON, MARCH 5.

The "Nord Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" announces the impending reduction of the force in East Asia from 750 to 150.

SAVING DAYLIGHT.

Bill Sent to Select Committee.

LONDON, MARCH 5.

In the House of Commons, the Daylight Saving Bill has passed the second reading by 130 votes against 94. The Bill has been referred to a Select Committee and there is little chance of its becoming law this Session.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S TOUR.

LONDON, MARCH 6.

President Roosevelt starts for Africa on March 23rd.

THE HAWICK BYE-ELECTION.

LONDON, MARCH 6.

The bye-election in the Hawick Division, necessitated by the appointment of Mr. Thomas Shaw to be a Lord of Appeal, has resulted as follows :—

Sir John Barran (Liberal) ..... 3,028.
Mr. Mackinder (Unionist) ..... 2,508.

At the last General Election of 1906 the result of the polling for Hawick Burghs was as follows :—

Mr. T. L. Shaw (L.) 3,125
Sir A. Conan Doyle (L. U.) 2,444

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

Important Matches Postponed.

LONDON, MARCH 6.

The matches between Burnley and Manchester United and Derby County and Notts Forest, in the fourth round of the Association Cup, which should have been played this afternoon, were both postponed owing to a blizzard.

The match between Glossop and Bristol City at Glossop resulted in a pointless draw.

Newcastle United drew with Sunderland, each side scoring twice. The game was played on Newcastle ground, where a sudden thaw had set in.

THE KING IN PARIS.

Cordial Cheers in the Streets.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 6.

Advices from Paris state that King Edward lunched privately with President Fallieres today. The guests included M. Clemenceau and M. Pichon.

LONDON, MARCH 7.

King Edward has left Paris for Biarritz. His Majesty was hailed with most cordial cheers on every occasion that he appeared in the streets.

HEAVY SNOW FALL IN EUROPE.

Many Casualties.

LONDON, MARCH, 7.

Heavy falls of snow have been experienced in Austria and Northern Italy. Many fatalities are reported from avalanches and snow-drifts.

BRITISH TRADE RETURNS.

More Decreases.

LONDON, MARCH 6.

The Trade Returns for February show a decrease of £1,959,925 in imports, and of £3,925,062 in exports. Exports of cotton goods show a decrease of £1,972,626.

DOCK DISASTER AT BIRKENHEAD.

Fourteen Drowned.

LONDON, MARCH 6.

The coffer-dam of the new dock, which is being constructed at Birkenhead, has broken, drowning fourteen in the dock.

AMERICA AND ARMAMENTS.

Mr. Birrell on Mr. Taft.

LONDON, MYRCH 6.

Mr. Birrell, speaking at Bristol last night, said that President Taft's references to armments shattered the best hopes of humanity. They showed that America desired to be supplied with a great Navy and a powerful Army. Thus the game of "beggar my neighbour" would be continued, and Great Britain must continue to spend an enormous and growing amount to maintain her shores inviolate.

RUSSIA'S FINANCES.

Strong Position.

LONDON, MARCH 6.

The Russian Minister of Finance in a speech supporting the budget in the Duma, affirmed that the stability of Russia's finances was as great as before the war and internal disorders. The gold reserve, he said, exceeded the colossal amount of 1,200,000,000 roubles, while the gold surplus on which credit was based amounted to 480,000,000.

THE OPIUM COMMISSION.

Report Issued.

LONDON, MARCH 6.

The report of the Straits Opium Commission has been issued in London.

DECENTRALISATION.

Calcutta Municipality.

ENHANCED MUNICIPAL POWERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 7.

The "Statesman" publishes a special cable from London, giving the following recommendations of the Decentralisation Commission affecting the Calcutta Municipality. The Municipality is to be given powers similar to those in Bombay, with authority to sanction works costing up to a lakh of rupees and appointments up to Rs. 1,000 monthly, the posts of Chief Engineer and Health Officer alone remaining under the control of the local Government.

The Commission concurs in Sir Herbert Risley's proposal for a nominated Official Commissioner, with an elected Chairman. Schools and hospitals may continue to be controlled by the local Government, the Municipality not contributing to their support, except voluntarily.

The Municipality is to be empowered to levy special rates for the construction and promotion of tramways, if sanctioned by a majority of three-fourths of the Commissioners, the cardinal principle being that if the Municipality is to pay for a service, it should also control it. All sanitation services to lie with the Municipality, and it is to be empowered to impose new or alter existing taxation, also to deal with its budgets.

LIEUT. MACAULAY'S MURDER.

Accused's Trial.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 7.

Mr. J. R. R. Fraser has been placed on special duty to try the men arrested in connection with the murder of Lieutenant Macaulay near Hangu.

COUNCILS REFORM BILL.

Lord Curzon's Letter to the "Times."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 7.

A "Pioneer" special London telegram dated 6th March states that Lord Curzon writes a letter to the "Times" on the rejection of clause 3 (Provincial Executive Councils) of the Indian Councils Bill.

He explains that the proposal was not mentioned by Lord Morley in his speech on the second reading. All the House knew was that the Indian Government was not responsible for the project. The Lords were surprised to find that the Decentralisation Commission recommended this change and coupled with it the proposal that Lieutenant-Governors should be replaced by Governors appointed from England. Lord Morley rejected the latter, but accepted the former proposal. Four years ago the Government of India pronounced unanimously against the change now proposed, and since Lord Morley's Bill was introduced, the project had been condemned by Lord Macdonnell, Sir Charles Elliott and Sir Charles Crosthwaite, and was unsupported by a single ex-Lieutenant-Governor or ex-Viceroy. It appeared to have been put forward hurriedly, with the object of finding new posts for natives. If the clause were only permissive, there was no extreme urgency for putting it in the Bill. If it were inserted, there would be a continuous for its application in the Provinces where it was wanted by the Congress. As Lord Lansdowne explained, the Lords were not asked finally to throw out the provision, but only to postpone it, until evidence was forthcoming of its approval by those who had the right to be heard.

THE GUNTUR RIOTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 7.

It is understood that the official report on the Guntur riot does not confirm the allegations which have found publication, attributing improper conduct to a Parsee Sub-Collector. It shews that a Brahman Superintendent of Police acted with vigour and pluck.

SWINDLING JEWELLERS.

European Charged.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 6.

Before Mr. Thornhill, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, a young European, named D. F. Mackintosh, was bound over to come up for sentence when called on a charge of obtaining property from various jewellers and pledging it, without payment, to meet gambling losses.

ALLEGED WIFE BEATING.

Assistant Stationmaster Charged.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 6.

Before Mr. Ghose, Deputy Magistrate, Sealdah, yesterday, a process was granted against A. P. Mackenzie, Assistant Stationmaster, Eastern Bengal State Railway, on a charge of wife beating.

TRANSFER OF THE E. B. S. RAILWAY.

Commercial Interests Imperilled.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 6.

The "Englishman" hears that the completion of negotiations, for the transfer of the Eastern Bengal State Railway to the Bengal and North-Western Railway is a matter of days merely, and says the interests of the commercial community are seriously imperilled.

INDIAN MINING ASSOCIATION.

Shortage of Rolling Stock.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 6.

Speaking at the annual meeting of the Indian Mining Association here yesterday, Mr. W. A. Lee dwelt upon the difficulties caused by the continued shortage of wagons and protested against the proposal of the East Indian and the Bengal-Nagpur Railways to withdraw the rebate on freight on export coal.

Mr. Dring, Agent, East Indian Railway, replied that the wagon supply was being increased, but the Railways had before them the problem of gauging to what extent trade would increase. Regarding the withdrawal of the rebate referred to, the object of the Railways was, he said, to work in with the trade. They had helped towards establishing a large export trade now done in coal, and found that the time had now come to think of withdrawing this rebate, which meant to both railways a loss of twenty lakhs of rupees annualy. It was not their desire, however, to take any hasty action.

ALIPORE CONSPIRACY CASE.

Mr. Norton still Speaking.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 6.

Mr. Norton continued his address in the Alipore Conspiracy case yesterday, and had not finished when the Court rose.

DOMICILED COMMUNITY OF INDIA.

Proposed Action.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 6.

A meeting of the Domiciled Community was held at the Dalhousie Institute, here yesterday, at which Messrs. W. C. Madge, H. Barton, A. F. Williams and the Revd. Mr. Wheeler, were the principal speakers.

Resolutions were passed (1) for the formation of a compact organisation of members of the Community throughout India, for mutual self-help and communal advancement; (2) for the formation of fresh bodies in different localities to co-operate, each collecting its own funds and remitting a portion to a central agency; (3) that efforts be directed to the establishment of efficient schools to help the Community to take its rightful place in the Indian body politic.

A Committee, comprising Messrs. Stark, Williams, Barton, Wheeler Chippendale and Osborne, was appointed to carry out these objects.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the midst of the distressing times India has been passing through with riots, sedition, and cold-blooded murders, it is gratifying to notice that several leading British journals in India, not excepting your own, and also some Indian journals as well, have found time to take up the subject of the long-standing neglect of a small community when compared with millions of Hindus and Mahomedans, viz., the Domiciled Community. All these journals have now spontaneously brought to notice the neglect and wrong that was allowed to be done to these loyal deserving subjects of His Majesty in India, during all these years of British occupation, with scarcely a break in the marked continuity of neglect and wrong which was only too well maintained by the past Secretaries of State for India and the Viceroys. Although the Community has been domiciled in India from the time of the Honourable East India Company, they too can claim and have the right to be classed as children of the soil with Hindus, Mahomedans and Parsees, for equal just treatment at the hands of the British Government, and to place them on a better footing socially, morally and even politically. For over half a century this treatment of the Community has been going on steadily from bad to worse, till they are now fairly stranded by the keen competition that has sprung up on all sides, to do what they can for a living, while, at the same time, special encouragement has been introduced all in favour of the Hindu, Mahomedan and Parsee communities till they have now reached a position which at once secured to them the brightest hopes for the future. It is hardly necessary to point out that upto the present time the community has readily furnished what may safely be called the backbone of the second line of defence with their 45 Regiments of Trained Volunteers, excluding about 40 Regiments of Naval, Light Horse, Artillery and Engineer Volunteers, in which they are also enrolled, ready to turn out at any moment, and yet, for all this devoted loyalty, they have been ignored and shelved by the Government for whom they have in the past, cheerfully surrendered their very lives and they will, doubtless again, sacrifice them if called upon to stand by the Government. Since the advent of the present Liberal Government unparalleled concessions have been conferred upon the Hindu and Mahomedan communities, notwithstanding the political unrest that has been sweeping through the country. Now that the matter has been permanently brought to the notice of the Government by these influential British journals on behalf of this neglected loyal people, surely the time has arrived far a distinguished Viceroy like His Excelleney Lord Minto, with our own popular Governor, Sir George Clarke, to extend a sympathetic hand to improve their present deplorable condition.—Yours, etc.

OBSERVER.

BOMBAY WATER SUPPLY.

Bursting of Two Mains.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC DISORGANISED.

REPAIRS EFFECTED.

BURSTING of the water mains at two places seriously affected the Bombay Water Supply on Saturday morning. On Friday morning it was discovered that the Vehar 32-inch main burst at Chinchpoogly near the Railway Station and before it was repaired and a new pipe laid for the broken one the Tansa 48-inch main was found to have been cracked on Saturday morning somewhere near Sion. This seriously affected the City, and the G. I. P. Railway Victoria Terminus found on Saturday morning that there was no water available for their engines. The whole staff was employed to pump water from the wells and tanks of the Company in their compound. But this could not relieve the situation altogether satisfactorily. The through trains could not be started at the proper time. These trains were late about 20 minutes and seven of the Coorla local trains were cancelled. It was a holiday, and therefore the local traffic was not very heavy. So the reduction of 7 out of 40 local trains did not much inconvenience the public travelling between Coorla and Bombay.

At 6 p.m. on Saturday the Vehar main was repaired thoroughly and the railways which drew direct from that main were able to run as usual. The Tansa main could not be relaid and the Water Engineer thought it advisable to put a clamp collar on the cracked pipe. The damage was repaired yesterday and the City got its supply as usual. Some of the districts in the City near Byculla, Chinchpoogly, etc. had to put up with serious inconvenience on Saturday, most of the places being given no water from the pipe at all. Normal service has how been resumed.

THE DEPRESSED CLASSES.

Lady Clarke Hostel Provided.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPUR, MARCH 6.

A hostel for the so-called untouchable students of Kolhapur was formally opened to-day by His Highness Chhatrapati. The Maharaja has been pleased to give a suitable building for this, and has assured liberal help.

An imposing and enthusiastic procession of the awakened untouchables passed through the city to the hostel, and they were addressed by Rao Sahib Jadhav, Professor Dongri, Professor Lathe and Mr. Kadam, the Secretary.

The hostel is to be named after the late lamented Lady Clarke.

BOMBAY ART EXHIBITION.

SECOND NOTICE.

A PROMINENT feature of the Oil Colour Section at the Exhibition of the Bombay Art Society is a series of portraits by native artists. Several of these are from the brush of Mr. M. F. Pithawalla, whose large portrait of the late Mr. Sorabji B. Bhabha received the Society's award for the best picture in the Exhibition. He contributes a life-size portrait of Lord Lamington in full Masonic regalia, which in spite of the hardness of its facial expression, is a successful piece of work. Amongst his other sitters are Miss Clarke, the late Mr. Karsandas Chhabildas and Mr. K. R. Cama. The last portrait is a fine specimen of Mr. Pithawalla's work. For the usual Parsi costume a flowing purple robe has been substituted and this adds immeasurably to the beauty of the picture. One of the most effective portraits is that of Mr. Tribhowandas Mangaldas by Mr. J. E. Gangooly. This artist also exhibits a large landscape entitled "After Sunset." There is a shallow reedy-banked river, winding away towards the mountains, which in the distance are almost hidden in the mists of approaching night. There is a faint red gleam in the sky and on the surface of the water, where a pair of oxen are being driven to the ford. The picture is noticeable for its rich soft tone and its clever effects in light and shadow. Close to it Mr. W. Rowbotham shows a pleasant sketch of a half dozen coolies or so, hurrying down a street and Mr. J. Herriman Vears has two good pictures of Vehar Lake, Salsette and Calyan Creek.

Mr. V C French has a large painting of "A Strolling Minstrel" which receives a highly commended card from the Committee. It is an acceptable work in which some vivid slashes of colour pleasantly harmonise in relief to the dull white and brown of their surroundings, but unfortunately the peculiar drawing of the face detracts considerably from its merit. Mr. W. S. Hoseason's "Landscape at Thana" contains a lot of good work in spite of the hardness of the total effect, while his "Panchgani at Wingate South" deserves commendation. Mr. Edgar Fischer sends two excellent pictures of tigers, both of which have already graced the walls of the Royal Academy. Of the two we prefer "The Dying Tiger," a great beast stretched at full length and with a gaping wound in his side. With head lifted and opened mouth he is sending a last angry roar to his enemy. Mr. Fischer in the lifting of the head has caught a most expressive pose, and the whole figure strongly suggests the struggle of the last impulsive effort. His second picture "A Happy Family," two tigers and cubs at siesta in the jungle, shows considerably less force of expression but is a praiseworthy work. Mr. A. X. Trindade's "Study of a Native Girl, drinking from a glass," contains much careful and accurate drawing and some rich colouring, but the figure might have been painted with advantage in bolder outline. "The Snuff Shop," showing a native woman and child buying snuff from a native dealer, is an attractive picture with a bright and vivid colour scheme and the artist would have been well repaid had he given more careful attention to his drawing and detail.

Turning to the Water Colour Section, which is much the largest of the Exhibition, Mrs. R. Hannay's "Evening Light, Watherswick" is a lively little sketch of a flat stretch of fen country. Major Swinburne in his "Christmas Day in the Deccan" has conveyed a vivid sense of the sun-glare, and Captain A. N. Stuart in "Sunset Behind the Lighthouse, Jersey" has sent a fanciful little work which is full of rich tints in sky and water. Miss Willis' "A clear evening after rain at Murree," in which thick banks of mist are just beginning to clear from the mountain tops, is an effective painting, and among several excellent sketches Miss G. Villiers-Stuart has "Udaipur," which is noticeable for its breath of treatment and a bright interesting colour scheme. Mrs. Lawrence Carr's "Norfolk Cornfired" contains many happy effects, but her "Cliff near Cromer" while a pretty and well-painted sketch is rather too imaginative. Miss H. G. Macfarlan has contributed a charming representation of a street in Karachi. "Singhur at Sunset" by Mrs. E. E. Strutton is a vigorous painting of a rocky headland thrown into bold prominence against the mist-laden mountain range which fills the distance. Lieut. H. K. Kitson has put some of his best work into "H. M. S. 'Renown' leaving Genoa with H. R. H. the Prince of Wales for India" and besides those which were noticed by the Committee he has several of his charming sea pictures. He also exhibits "Looking across the Irawaddi River" and "A view of the Fort Agra" and "A view of the Taj Mahal from Fort Agra." Mr. M. Lidoni sends "Venice," in which the delicate rose-tints and transparent treatment of water effect in the canal make it an altogether beautiful sketch and Mrs. Lawrence Carr's "Sea Lavender on Blakeney Marsh," with its patches of deep violet is also a very attractive sketch. Mrs. J. C. Lang has very prettily treated her subject, a vivid ray of light stabbing through the mist of a mountain storm in "Gleam upon Gloom." and for his "Fisherman's Hut" Mr. S. R. Sayap has shown an interesting stretch of shore, but has rather over-burdened his work with detail. Mr. V. H. Veevers has depicted a "Sunrise in Bombay Harbour' in a very effective manner, and Mr. Yoshio Katsata's painting on silk of "Parvati Disturbing Shiva's Meditation in Kailas" is a well executed work of a symbolic character.

The drawings which have been selected from a numerous contribution for the Black and White Section are excellent. Mr. Erachshah Pestonjee has been very successful in a vigorous drawing of a rugged peasant head entitled "Me and my Pipe" and has a study from the same model in crayon. Mr. K. Keshavayya's "Kurabars making Fire" is good, particulary the left hand figure. The other is out of drawing. There are also some fine works in crayon and pastel.

RUBBER CULTIVATION IN COCHIN.

Leases of Land.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 6.

In view of the results of an official enquiry and the successful experiments in rubber cultivation, the Cochin State has resolved to grant further leases of forest land to the extent of 5,500 acres in 503 acre blocks, the price of each being Rs. 12,500, or Rs. 25 per acre, including the value of forest growth. The leases will be auctioned on the 14th June next.

THE UNITED PROVINCES.

Legislative Council Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, MARCH 6.

The meeting of the Legislative Council of the United Provinces for the presentation of the Financial Statement will take place in the Council Chamber, Lucknow, on the 27th March. The debate on the Budget will be held on the 3rd April.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

BRITISH POLITICS.

Proceedings in the Commons.

HOSTILE AMENDMENT DEFEATED.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 21.

The debate on the Address-in-Reply was continued in the House of Commons to-day.

The Opposition's official amendment regretting that the Government had not recognised the gravity of the state of trade and the lack of employment and emphasising the need for fiscal reform, was defeated by 276 votes to 108, after the discussion upon it had extended over two days. The Conservative "free fooders" and the Nationalists did not vote on the amendment.

The members of the Opposition in speaking to the amendment put forward no definite proposals beyond Mr. Wyndham's suggestion to tax meat, wood and wheat, the latter to the extent of 2s. per quarter.

Mr. Arthur Balfour demanded consideration for the producer as well as for the consumer. He never believed that fiscal reform would solve the whole problem of want of employment. The country depended upon its manufactures and the present system aggravated the scarcity of employment in the skilled trades. We must abandon the idea that the country placing a protective duty on one particular commodity was necessarily at a disadvantage in a neutral market. The colonies ardently desired England to imitate their fiscal example. Preference would give freer trade with the colonies. It would be disastrous if the colonies gave preference to other countries against England.

Great interest is being evinced in the problem of whether or not Mr. Belfour's speech will show him to be on firm ground with the tariff reformers. The newspaper comments indicate that they mostly consider he still lags behind.

The speech made by Mr. Winston Churchill, President of the Board of Trade, in closing the debate, was chiefly notable for statements disproving Mr. Balfour's allegations that capital was leaving the country in an unusual volume. The Minister reiterated the assertion that tariff retaliation might occasionally be resorted to.

The Persian Insurrection.

CAPTURE OF THE SHAH'S BROTHER.

The Nationalists at Reshd, in the north of Persia, state that Shua es-Saltaneh (eldest brother of the Shah), who was reported to have been kidnapped, is a willing captive, and merely professes that he is being subjected to restraint in order to save appearances.

The advance guard of the national forces at Reshd has reached Menzil (60 miles from Teheran).

The Empire's Defences.

PROPOSED IMPERIAL GENERAL STAFF.

The official correspondence in connection with the proposed formation of an Imperial General Staff has been published. Canada has replied to the Home authorities, giving a general acceptance of the proposal, and expressing satisfaction that the local control of the defence forces has been safeguarded.

The Territorials.

DISCUSSION OF POSSIBILITIES.

Mr. R. B. Haldane, Secretary of State for War, speaking at Newcastle yesterday, stated that Canada could easily add five or six divisions of Territorials to her own defences for the assistance of the Empire.

The "Times" remarks that in an emergency Australia might produce six divisions of Territorials, New Zealand one, and South Africa four or five, and these added to Great Britain's 14 second-line divisions and 16 first-line divisions, would give the Empire the equivalent of 23 army corps, which is exactly the number of army corps possessed by Germany.

The European Situation.

SERVIAN POLITICAL CRISIS.

The Servian Cabinet has resigned owing to none of the young Radicals being willing to accept any of three vacant portfolios.

Belgian Sensation.

STATEMENT BY ANARCHISTS.

Belgian anarchists state that the bomb found in the lodging of Seiliger, a Russian anarchist, at Ghent, was manufactured by agents of the police in order to give an excuse to Belgium to drive refugees into the hands of the Russian police.

South Africa.

THE PROPOSED UNION.

The Capetown branch of the Afrikander Bond has carried a resolution, proposed by Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr, regretting that the recent Convention had decided upon the unification instead of the Federation of the South African colonies.

English Shipping Decline.

A DOLEFUL TALE.

Mr. Brightman, president of the Chamber of Shipping, in his annual address, states that the past year was the worst ever experienced by British ship-owners, vessels aggregating between 1,000,000 tons and 2,000,000 tons having been laid up in the United Kingdom alone.

The Trouble on the Calluna.

ACQUITTAL OF CAPTAIN YOUNG.

Captain Young, who was placed on shore at Falmouth about a month ago, and charged with having misconducted himself on his vessel, the barque Calluna, was yesterday acquitted. He has laid a counter charge against the mate of the Calluna accusing him of conspiracy and of having drugged him (the captain).

Rugby Football.

LEAGUE TEAM BEATEN.

A match between Huddersfield and the Australian League team was played yerterday in the presence of 10,000 spectators. Messenger did not play for the visitors, who were defeated by one goal one try to one try. Huddersfield pressed during the first half, and scored a try and a brilliant goal from a penalty on the half-way line. On resuming Huddersfield played the best game until near the close when Zolewski scored a try but failed to convert.

King's Coronation Cost £359,000.

The public accounts for the United Kingdom show that the coronation of His Majesty the King cost £359,000.

CHINESE NEWS.

(Translated from the Chinese Press.)

THE Prince Regent feels anxious in regard to the frontier administration in the North West and proposes to reorganize it. The Grand Councillors point out that conditions in those territories are primitive and difficult to reform, but the Regent has replied that it would not be difficult in the hands of a capable official.

The Russian Government, it is stated, has agreed to pay an indemnity for damage to Chinese properties in the Russo-Japanese War.

H. E. Viceroy Hsu Shih-chang of Manchuria has asked for permission to resign as he has been impeached, but his request has been refused by the Regent.

Viceroy Hsu Shih-chang has memorialized the Throne for permission to establish Colonization Offices at Tientsin, Hankow, Newchwang and other places, to receive people who desire to settle in Manchuria.

The Ministry of Finance has received from the mint five denominations of the new coinage in which that Board will pay the salaries of metropolitan officials this Spring.

The Comptroller-General of the Customs proposes to revise the tariff by increasing import and decreasing export duties.

The Imperial Board of Astronomy has recommended for the selection of the Throne the 8th, 9th, 11th, and 12th as being auspicious dates for the formal bestowal of the Patent and Seal on the Prince Regent.

As it is usual on the accession of a new Emperor, a memorial tablet from the Throne is bestowed on the Confucian Temple in Chu Fou Shantang, the birth-place of the great Sage. The present descendant of Confuscius, Duke Yen Sheng, is preparing to proceed to the capital to receive the tablet.

The Waiwupu has received a telegram from the Chinese Minister to Italy to the effect that the Italian Government and people gratefully receive China's contribution for the Italian Earthquake.

The "Hupeh Jih Pao" a Chinese daily in Hankow has been sealed up by the Hankow sub-Prefect for drawing and publishing a cartoon, which the authorities allege was libellous to them, and the editor, Cheng Chiang-haw has been arrested. The journal has addressed a telegram to the Chinese Press in Shanghai to appeal to the public sense of justice.

The Viceroy of Shensi and Kansu and Governor of Shensi have received telegraphic instructions from the Throne ordering the Dalai Lama to return to Tibet without delay, and not to loiter on the way, nor cause trouble to the people.

The Prince Regent has sent strict instructions to all the Viceroys and Governors, giving orders that in view of the present difficult times, they should not only do their best to carry out constitutional measures, but also attend to administrative measures defence, anti-Christian troubles foreign and financial affairs, and adding that any negligence will be severely dealt with.

The Waiwupu, at the request of the Chinese residents in Saigon, communicated with the French Minister in Peking to ask the Lieutenant-Governor of the French port to put an end to the harsh treatment of Chinese there.

The Ministry of War intends to establish a Naval School in Shanghai to train men for the new Imperial Navy.

The Prince Regent orders 30,000 men who can read, to be selected from the eight Banner Corps, for the formation of the Imperial Guard Corps.

The Ministry of Finance and the Comptroller General of Customs are discussing the question of increasing Customs duties and abolishing likin.

The agreement for a 5 per cent £2,000,000 loan at 94, for the Hunan and Hupeh sections of the Canton-Hankow Railway will shortly be signed.

As rebellions have frequently broken out in the provinces of Anhui and Kiangsi, the Peking Government is discussing the advisability of creating an additional Viceroy for these provinces, who will either relieve the Viceroy at Nanking of his control of Anhui and Kiangsi provinces or share it with him.

A Censor has presented another memorial praying the Throne in earnest terms to abolish the eunuch service in the Palace. The Grand Council has discussed the matter at meeting and decided that it cannot be changed at once, as it has been an old practice handed down from former reigns.

Sun Chia-nai and Na Tung in their report on the investigation of the charges against Chen Pi, laid the blame on Ting Wei-chung and thus slightly exonerated the President.

Proposals have been made to obtain foreign loans for the construction of railways in the provinces of Shensi and Kansu, and the suggestion has met with the strong approval of the Yuchuanpu.

As Prince Ching is on leave the Grand Council is led by Grand Secretary Shih Hsu.

Owing to the great disaster caused by the recent fire on the flower boats in Canton, the Viceroy has instructed his subordinates to prohibit the re-establishment of these vessels.

The Italian Consul personally proceeded to Canton from Hongkong to thank the philanthropic institutions there for their contributions in aid of the Calabrian Earthquake.

The Ministry of Finance has decided to establish a financial organ under its own control in each province, so as not to be hampered in its actions, as frequently happens now.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce has telegraphed to the Resident at Kobdo requesting him to investigate the Altai gold mines and other mines and to make a report to the Ministry.

The Ministry of War intends to appoint a Commissioner in the north western provinces to take charge of horse-breeding so as to improve the breed and provide good animals for use in the Army.

H. E. Jui Cheng, Provincial Treasurer of Kiangsu, will, it is reported, be promoted Governor of Chekiang.

As it is time for the thee-yearly inspection of the 2nd and 6th Divisions of the Imperial Army, the Ministry of War decides to appoint a high official to hold the inspection some time in the 3rd Chinese moon.

H.E. Liang Tun-yen, President of the Waiwupu has telegraphed to the Shanghai Taotai ordering him to make a summary of the minutes of the Opium Commission meetings and report it to the Ministry from time to time. The full details, however, may be reported by the High Commissioner appointed by the Throne after the Commission has finished its mission.

The question of the withdrawal of the Legation guards in Peking will be discussed between the Waiwupu and the Diplomatic Corps after March 15.

The Ministry of War is taking steps to organize a Gendarmerie.

Censor Wu Ping-wei has memorialized the Throne praying that the interdict against traffic in slave girls may be reiterated and made a high offence; and that even in taking a concubine, the matter should be negotiated by go-betweens, and not as a bargain, where a regular deed of sale is drawn up.

H. E. Pang Hung shu, Governor of Kweichow, has asked for permission to retire on account of illness and has been granted a month's sick-leave.

Grand Councillor Na Tung has been telling his colleagues that as the people now complain of the officials being held in comparatively to high regard, the way to appease popular objection would be to elevate the statues of the people and depreciate the standing of the officials.

Chen Pi, ex-President of the Yu-chuanpu, is much dissatisfied with his being cashiered and he will enter a plea in defence of himself.

As Prince Kung, owing to pressure of business, is unable to proceed to Shanghai to join the International Opium Commission, the Waiwupu is considering the appointment of some other official in his stead. The Government has not come to a decision in the matter.

The high authorities in Manchuria proposed to obtain a big loan from the Imperial Ta Ching Bank to carry out reform measures, but the Bank refused the request for fear of other provincial governments following suit. The Ministry of Finance also refused to sanction the loan.

H. E. Chang Chih-tung, Grand Secretary and Comptroller-General of the Ministry of Education has telegraphed to the Chinese Ministers abroad asking them to select and recommend Chinese students competent to be Professors in the colleges for special courses in Peking.

The Office for the study of Constitutional Politics, will publish an Official Journal of Constitutional Politics, beginning from the current year.

Grand Secretary Chang Chih-tung intends to ask the Throne to bestow some reward on Chinese officials and merchants who have been successful in mining enterprises, in recognition of their services.

It is proposed by the Tuchihpu (Minister of Finance) to bring to a uniform rate in all the provinces the exchange of copper currency and silver.

The Inspector General of Customs has submitted

a proposed revised tariff consisting of an increase of import and decrease of export duties.

The Ministry of War has issued circular orders to the provinces commanding that a uniform rate of soldiers' pay be adopted by all the authorities.

The "Hupeh Jih Pao" in Hankow has resumed publication and Cheng Chiang-hao, the Editor, has been released.

[The publication of this Chinese journal in Hankow was stopped a few days ago by the authorities for the publication of a cartoon offensive to the officials.]

Prince Su's eldest son will leave Peking on the 10th instant for Shanghai, whence he will go by the German mail to Europe to pursue his studies.

The Ministry of Finance is sending deputies to the provinces to make private investigation of the collection of miscellaneous taxes, with a view to doing away with existing abuses, preparatory to financial reorganization.

The question of granting a pardon to the reformers in connexion with the "Coup d'etat" in 1898, was proposed some time ago by the Government, which will be discussed very shortly.

Prince Ching will leave the capital after the 10th instant to inspect the works being carried on at the Mausoleum of the late Emperor.

Censor Li Chéo-hua has presented a memorial suggesting the restoration of old-fashioned examinations in order to preserve Chinese studies. He also deprecated the system in which the so-called modern schools are being encouraged.

The Prince Regent has instructed the Office for Study of Constitutional Politics to draw up immediately the constitution of a Judicial Council for the Administration, so as to keep check over officials and to obviate the necessity of their being frequently impeached by the censors.

It has been decided to divide the control of the Tientsin' Pukow Railway. H. E. Lu Hai-huan, Director-General, will be in charge of the southern section, while H.E. Sen Pao-chi, Associate Director-General, will assume control over the northern section of the line.

As certain gold, tin and other mines in Kiangsi province have turned out unprofitable, the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce has issued orders to cease working them.

The Prince Regent has proposed to fix a regular and liberal scale of salaries for government officials.

Since Yuan Shih-kai's dismissal the Grand Council has constantly kept in mind ex-Viceroy Tsen Chun-hsuan, who, it is reported, will soon be called again into active service.

Viceroy Hsu Shih-chan's appointment to the presidency of the Ministry of Posts and Communications has been due to Prince Ch'ing's strong recommendation.

The Grand Council has telegraphed to the provincial governments urging them to inquire into and report on the competency and abilities of the Taotais and prefects under them.

An application has been made for Tls. 6,000,000 for the works on the late Emperor's Mausoleum.

The Tsai Cheng Yuan, the Grand Secretary, and the Censorate are jointly discussing the definition of their respective powers and duties.

H. E. Li Ching-hsi is appointed Viceroy of the Yunnan and Kueichou provinces on the recommendation of Grand Secretary Chang Chih-tung, and he and Viceroy Hsi Liang, successor to Viceroy Hsu of Manchuria have both been summoned to Peking for audience with the Throne, before proceeding to take up their posts.

Duke Tsai Tse, President of the Ministry of Finance is of opinion that the newly minted one tael coins are inconvenient to the public and has specially memorialised the Throne to resume the minting of dollars of seven mace two candareens value, for the facility of the people.

The Central Government has dispatched instructions to the Viceroys and Governors of the provinces to the effect that local peace and good government depend on right men being employed by them as local officials; otherwise, the people of the place have to suffer in consequence. In numerous instances when the dilatory officials come to be impeached, the authorities above gild over their offences for fear of being taken to task for negligent supervision. This state of affairs hardly conduces to administrative reform. The Government, therefore, orders that henceforth Viceroys and Governors should report impartially on any impeachment against their subordinates within six months.

Prince Ching and President Tieh Liang both recommended Wang Shihchen for the post of Junior Vice-President of the Ministry of War in place of Yin Ch'ang, who is going to Germany as Chinese Minister.

The Government has telegraphed to the provinces instructions to the effect that all officials and people may shave their heads as usual on the 20th instant as the term of one hundred days national mourning expires on the day previous.

The Ministry of War is discussing the question of sending deputies to survey and make hydrographical charts of the northern and southern coasts of the empire of China. The northern section will be from the Kiangsu province to the Gulf of Pechili and the southern from Chekiang to Kuangs province.

Chen Ching-kuei, Supervising Censor has presented a memorial impeaching Viceroy Hsu Shih-ch'ang, the newly appointed President of the Ministry Posts and Communications.

Since the issue a few days ago of the Imperial Edict ordering retrenchment in expenditure and dismissal of superfluous officials, only the governments of Chihli and Shantung provinces have attempted to carry out the order, while the other provincial governments are hesitating in the matter. The Grant Councillor has, therefore, urged them to take immediate action.

Owing to the fact, that since the recruiting of the new troops has not met with signal success, the Peking Government has called upon all Viceroys and Governors in the provinces to make report on the matter, so as to enable to study the cause of failure.

It is intended to appoint Commissioner Tang Shao-yi Comptroller-General of the Customs, on his return from Europe.

As it was reported in the Chinese Press in Canton that at the recent fire of the "flower boats" there a large number of lives were lost, because the river police presented other boats and craft from rendering assistance and saving lives, H. E. Viceroy Chang Jenchun has commanded Wang Ping-pi, the Police Intendant to investigate and report on the matter.

H. E. Liang Tun-yen, President of the Waiwupu, has ordered the secretaries of that Ministry to seek out the old archives of the defunct Tsungli Yamen, in existence twenty-six years ago for his reference and study.

The Prince Regent proposes to appropriate and hand over the Tls. 1,000,000 in gold hoarded by the late Empress Grand-Dowager in her private Treasury to the Mint, to be turned into gold currency.

H. E. Viceroy Hsu Shih-ch'ang of Manchuria has telegraphed to the Grand Council reporting that he has ordered some cruisers for duty on the Sungari river at Tls. 160,000 each.

The Prince Regent has ordered the Grand Council to be attentive to the administration of the government and justly to mete out rewards of punishments to the officials as may be necessary.

It is proposed that the officers of the Imperial Guard Corps shall be drafted from the students of the Imperial Noble's School.

The Waiwupu has asked the Portuguese Minister in Peking to appoint a date for the discussion of the Macao boundary question.

The Ministry of the Interior and the Gendarmerie are conjointly deliberating the establishment of an Intelligence Department.

British contractors have preferred to demand for the construction of the demand for the construction of the Kashgar railway which the Waiwupu refused.

The Hunan gentry has pressed the Railway Company to start work on the section of the Canton-Hankow Railway in that province at the beginning of the 2nd moon.

As a great many provinces have not duly remitted their allotments for the pay of the 2nd and 4th divisions of the Army, the Viceroy of Chihli has resolved to hand over the control of these divisions to the Ministry of War.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

Monday, March 8.

Leave of absence out of India is granted to Captain P. A. Edwards, 1st Battalion, G. L. P. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, for 9 months from the 17th April.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 6.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. C. Ryall retires from the 17th ultimo.

Lieutenant A. D. Reid is transferred to the permanent half-pay list.

CHINESE IMPERIAL DECREES.

PEKING, February 6.

(1) The Prince Regent is commanded to perform the ceremonies at the sacrifices to be offered up to the Deities of Land and Grain, on the 27th instant.

(2) Some time ago when Hsi Yuanhan impeached Chen Pi for squandering Government revenue, by indulging in favouritism and accepting bribes, we commanded Grand Secretaries Sen Chianai and Na Tung to investigate the charges. They have now reported that, though there is no substantial proof of his having secretly benefited from foreign loans, established rice shops and publicly taken bribes, he has been lavish in expenditure, and his appointment of subordinate officials has been deceitful and lacking in discernment. As we are in difficult times, and honest effort in the matter of appointments and expenditure. The result of the investigation shows that he has done injustice to his appointment, and he is referred to the Ministry of Justice for determination of a severe penalty. Chin Kung-shou, Assistant Secretary of the Yuchuanpu, and Wang Shou-chio, expectant Metropolitan Secretary are self-seeking and mean in behaviour, and are to be cashiered. Ting Wei-chung, Assistant Secretary in the Ministry of the Interior, was formerly dismissed by order of the Throne. In a few years having attained to his present office he has incurred worse criticisms. He is, therefore, cashiered never to be allowed to join the public service henceforth. The rest of the report is adopted and the Ministry concerned will take note.

(1) With reference to the memorial of the Ministry of Rites praying that the ceremony of enshrining Emperor Kuang Hsu's tablet may be held, We find that the time for the permanent interment of his late Majesty's coffin is considerably distant from May 1, when the coffin will be removed to the Travelling Palace of Liang Kochuang at the Western Mausolea, for temporary interment. Should we wait till after the permanent interment before enshrining the tablet, there would be a long delay in doing so, and it would neither comfort the Spirit of the late Emperor nor express Our respects, so that we should feel ill at ease. It is hereby commanded that the late Emperor's tablet be made and enshrined in the Feng Hsien Hall (Ancestral Hall) in the Palace. When work on the Imperial Mausoleum is completed, the Tablet will be enshrined in the Imperial Ancestral Temple. The Ministry concerned is commanded to refer to the proper ceremonies in the matter and to carry them out accordingly.

(2) In these difficult times when talents are needed to assist in the administration of the Empire, the State does not grudge high emoluments for the inducement of scholars to join the public service and will also often make appointment irrespective of precedents and ranks.

Recently, however, Ministries and Offices in the capital and provinces, in official appointments and expenditure often have not displayed sincerity or honesty of purpose, in that the men they employ and promote from insignificant ranks to hold office are seldom gifted with extraordinary talents, and many are mere flatterers and parasites. The officials appointed by the different Ministries, Viceroys or Governors are henceforth commanded to be strictly examined by the Ministry of the Civil Office as to their ranks and careers, before they may be appointed. Those who hold several positions with large salaries should have these reduced within reasonable bounds.

(3) Tsou Li-ho is appointed Intendant of Industry for Hupeh province.

February 8.

(1) With reference to a memorial of the Ministry of Civil Appointments reporting on the determination of a severe penalty, in pursuance of our commands, Chen Pi, President of the Ministry of Posts and Communications, is forthwith cashiered as recommended by that Board.

(2) Li Tien-lin is hereby appointed Acting President of the Ministry of Posts and Communications.

(1) Hsu Shih-ch'ang (Viceroy of Manchuria) is hereby appointed President of the Ministry of Posts and Communications.

(2) Hsi Liang (Viceroy of the Yunkuei provinces) is hereby appointed Viceroy of Manchuria and Imperial High Commissioner, acting as Manchu General, for the three provinces. Li Ching-hsi is appointed Viceroy of Yunnan and Kueichou. Prior to his arrival, Shen Ping-kun, the Provincial Treasurer, will take charge of the Viceroyalty.

(3) Tsai Chen (Prince Ching's son) is appointed Lieutenant-General of the Plain Yellow Chinese Banner.

REVIEWS.

TONO-BUNGAY by H. G. Wells—Macmillan and Company. Although Mr. Wells has written a great number of books, only two of them are novels "Kipps and Love" and "Mr. Lewisham." Tono-Bungay which has given its value to the book is a patent medicine invented by Mr. Ponderevo, the hero's uncle. Whose rise from obscurity to the highest ranks of financial magnate taking our hero in train forms the subject of the story. But the great charm of the book lies in the way it is told. We start at Bladesover, an old family mansion where a Mrs. Ponderevo is housekeeper and where George her son is allowed to spend his holidays. Every detail of the narrow life, which has no interests outside its own surroundings, is described. The scenes in the housekeeper's room, where old-fashioned maids meet remind one of Charles Dickens. Then the removal of George Ponderevo to his uncle's the Chemist at Wimblehurst where one becomes interested in the village life, introduced as one might say into another little world. His life as a London student is altogether a new phase. Here he meets Marion who becomes his wife and makes him very unhappy. Mr. Wells must be a great student of human nature, the many characters here introduced, all so exactly fitting their environments, shows deep study and thought. The discovery of the great concoction, the booming of Tono-Bungay, now commences. The gradual rise in the social scale up and still up, ending into a terrible fall—bankruptcy. There is one character that peeps in and out among all the changes and ups and downs of our hero's extraordinary career, and that is Beatrice—Beatrice who represents the subtle thought running all through the book. The old order changeth; Beatrice he first meets in the house-keeper's room where she comes with her nurse Nannie for her meals whilst on a visit to Lady Drew. After watching him across the table for a long time she enquired of Nannie if he was a servant boy. So their acquaintance began. After many years when he was staying with his aunt at the height of their prosperity, Lady Osprey called bringing her step-daughter Beatrice Normanly. As soon as Beatrice found herself alone with George she said "But how did you get here"—"Weren't you the house-keeper's son" "I 've adventured" he replied, "my Uncle has become a great financier." So now they meet as equals, money has levelled all differences and they become very great friends. And they meet for the last time when he asks her to marry him once again, and she replies, "It's no good, this little world has made—made us what we are. Don't you see. Don't you see what I am? I can make love, I can make love and be loved prettily. Dear, don't blame me! I have given you all I have. If I had anything more—I have gone through it all over and over again—thought it out. This morning my head aches, my eyes ache. The light has gone out of me and I am a sick and tired woman. But I'm talking wisdom—bitter wisdom. I couldn't be any sort of helper to you, any sort of wife—any sort of mother—I'm spoilt—I'm spoilt by this rich idle way of living, until every habit is wrong—every taste wrong.—The world is wrong—People can be ruined by wealth just as much as by poverty, &c." Tono-Bungay is a really well written, well thought out book, but it cannot be read in an hour, it takes time, each new phase, each character brings added interest to make one read on.

CEYLON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Half Yearly Meeting.

The half yearly meeting of the Ceylon Chamber of Commerce was held on the 26th February. Mr. Alex. Fairlie, the Chairman, who presided, said in the course of his speech:—

Our prosperity largely depends upon our harbour. A few days ago, through the courtesy of Messrs. Bostock and Kyle, I was permitted to inspect the work, going on in connection with the extension of the South West breakwater. Already 500 feet or 1-4 of the entire length, at a cost of about £200 per foot, has been practically completed, and I was given to understand that probably before the South West monsoon bursts the work will be so far advanced as to have an appreciable effect in breaking the strength of the seas which, during the S. W. monsoon roll in through the harbour entrance. The work is of a more substantial kind than that put into the old breakwater, which has stood the wear and tear of 25 to 35 years without any apparent diminution in its strength or stability. The new arm will make it possible to load and unload vessels at the north end of the harbour with as great ease and comfort as at any other moorings. It is also hoped that it will give such protection to the new coaling jetties as will make the use of them possible in both monsoons, which is not the case at present. A proposal has been made by Government to transfer their Factory from the Pettah to the vacant ground alongside of the graving dock, and to lay down special machinery to enable them to undertake repairs to ships of His Majesty's Navy. As it was further suggested that Government might decide to compete with private firms for repairs to vessels of the mercantile marine, your Committee were petitioned by a number of firms to address Government on this and kindred subjects. The following communication was, therefore, sent to Government by your Committee:—

I have the honour under instructions from my Committee, to invite the attention of Government to the attached copy of letter, with appendices, dated 4th January, 1909, addressed to the Chamber by leading firms of merchants and manufacturers in Ceylon, pointing out the loss sustained by the Colony owing (1) to the placing of all orders for British stores exclusively in the hands of the Crown Agents, and (2) to the neglect of Government to call for tenders, for public works, which might enable such work to be executed more expeditiously and at lower cost than if done departmentally, as at present.

It appears to my Committee desirable that, in connection with the purchase of stores, etc. Government should work on the usual business lines, buying in the cheapest market provided quality is assured and suppliers are of standing.

It has further to be borne in mind that the introduction of a Port Trust at Colombo is only a question of time, the principle having already been accepted by Government, and when such an institution takes charge of the Harbour and adjoining lands it would be most undesirable that large Government factories and repairing works should require to be taken over.

The contents of this letter are now the subject of correspondence.

A year ago Government intimated to the Chamber that estimates and final reports with regard to the Manaar railway extension would probably be ready by October. No further communication has been received on the subject, but, as you know, Sir Henry McCallum met the Governor of the Madras Presidency in South India a few weeks ago, and the extension is one of the items in the five years' programme. A definite proposal will, therefore, probably be placed before the Legislative Council on an early date for the closer linking up of Ceylon with India in the interest of this Colony generally.

The evidence given in full of all those who were examined before the labour commission has just been published, and as a result, an Ordinance on the lines of the Report of the Commission has been submitted to Council. Before passing it Government await the views of the Planters' Association, who have it under consideration.

THE TRADE OF CEYLON.

With regard to the trade of Ceylon I referred to tea at the meeting of the Colombo Tea Traders' Association held last week. Exports were just over 180,000,000 lbs., including 5½ million pounds of greens, or a drop of 2,000,000 lbs., on the figures for the previous year. Russia was our best customer next to the United Kingdom, but the shipments to Russia and to Australia were scarcely so large as in 1907, while America took fully 2,000,000 lbs., more or 14½ million pounds. In a year of depression throughout most countries in the world, an average of cents 38 is not one of which sellers can complain, though it is three cents less than the 41 cents of 1907. The quantity of tea offered for sale on this market was nearly half of the whole production, and the estimate for 1909 is 182,000,000 lbs. A remarkable feature of the year was the record crop of cocoanuts harvested. Shipments of all products of the palm show very large increases, and actually twice as much copra was exported in 1908 as in 1907. The past two years have been specially favourable for the setting and ripening of crops, and fresh areas are gradually coming into bearing. Droughts experienced in the second half of 1908, especially in the N. W. Province are bound adversely to affect yields during the second half of the current season. Great Britain, America, Germany, and Russia were our best customers. For reasons given at previous meetings exports of cocoa have fallen 33 per cent., but, as the productions of other countries have been heavy stocks have accumulated in the markets of the world and prices have gone back to a low level. Fully 400 tons of Ceylon rubber were exported in 1908.

THE FINANCES OF CEYLON.

Sir W. W. Mitchell, in moving the motion standing in his name, said: It is just two and a half years since the question of dealing with surplus balances came before the Chamber. Then it was considered in connection with Lord Elgin's proposal in his despatch of 2nd April, 1906, that the goal at which we should aim is the creation of a fund of not less than Rs. 5,000,000. Lord Elgin wrote:—

The economic conditions in Ceylon, satisfactory as they are at present, are not such as to remove the necessity for foresight and prudence, I should, therefore, regret to see the present balance dissipated and indeed I should wish to see it considerably increased, for I am of opinion that the goal at which we should aim is the creation of a fund of not less than Rs. 5,000,000—which is equal to barely two months' income on the present scale—to be invested in such a manner as to be easily realised, and to be used only on the occasion of some such emergency as that which I have suggested.

On the 18th June, 1906, this Chamber passed the following Resolution in this connection:—

That in view of the fact that the finances of the Colony have been shown to be in a perfectly sound position, the Committee, while not expressing a definite opinion re the special railway and other works proposed to be undertaken, entirely disapprove of the policy of making time, when capital is being poured into the Colony for extensions in rubber, etc., and strongly regret, as quite unnecessary, the proposal that a sum of Rs. 5,000,000 of the Colony's surplus balances should be locked up as an insurance against imaginary or possible vicissitudes of fortune; and they regard any such requirement as a departure from the spirit of the promise made in 1864 that the Colony would thence forward be free to appropriate its surplus balances without interference.

On the 14 December, 1906, Lord Elgin, in replying, wrote, "I do not think that the circumstances in which the promise was given would support the construction now sought to be put upon it," and the matter then was allowed to drop by the Secretary of State saying in the same despatch, "I did not contemplate the immediate locking up of Rs. 5,000,000 as you seem to suggest." But the proposal has been revived by the present Secretary of State, Lord Crewe. Our present Governor, in submitting his five years' programme of works to cost about Rs. 69,000,000, proposed that about Rs. 10 1-2 millions of this should be provided from surplus balances, but Lord Crewe directs that nearly Rs. 17,000,000 are to be charged to surplus balances instead of Rs. 10 1-2 millions. This is communicated in his despatch of 11th September, 1908; and in para 24 of that despatch he writes:—

After giving due weight to the arguments that have been put forward in opposition to the policy, I have to inform you that I concur with Lord Elgin, in regarding such a measure as in the interests of the Colony, and my approval of the proposals for utilising the surplus balances must be regarded as conditional on a substantial beginning being made in this direction.

Lord Crewe thus adopts Lord Elgin's proposal. I hold the action of the Secretaries of State to be a breach of faith with the Colony in respect of surplus balances, and I trust the Chamber will agree with me in denouncing it as such. The despatches of Lord Elgin and Lord Crewe, whose attitude we complain of, bear their signature, but I more than question if they personally apprehend the merits of our case at all. In the case of Ceylon it would be found that our debt is little more than two years' revenue, that our harbour at Colombo flourishes and expands, that our railways yield large annual profits, that our tea, cocoanut, cinnamon, and mineral industries are sound and remunerative, with rubber adding to the stability of the island and its assets, and that there is not a vestige of a reason for compelling us to hoard up money which is required for the development of the Colony in many ways, which only the want of sufficient money hinders. In November last the Legislative Council, at the instance of the General European Representative, Mr. Ferguson, unanimously adopted a Resolution pointing to the unwisdom of locking up these Rs. 2 millions and urged that the money be expended in railway construction. The Planters' Association, on the 12th instant unanimously opposed the unnecessary creation of this reserve fund and it is fitting that the Chamber of Commerce should express the disapproval that is felt by the entire mercantile community of such an unjustifiable request as this as that of locking up in investments outside the Colony money that ought to be expended in developing our own estate. I move the following Resolution:—

"That the Ceylon Chamber of Commerce strongly protests against the proposal of the Secretary of State for the Colonies that Ceylon should set aside from surplus balances a sum of Rs. 2,000,000 to be invested in securities outside the Colony." (Applause.)

The motion having been unanimously carried, Sir W. Mitchell suggested that a copy of his resolution be forwarded to H. E. the Governor with the request that it be forwarded to the Secretary of State.

COLD WEATHER RELIEFS.

Completion of Ahmednagar Garrison.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 7.

When the next cold weather reliefs are carried out, Ahmednagar will have its full garrison, as contemplated under the Redistribution scheme,

This consists of two battalions of British Infantry and two regiments of Indian Infantry, with an Ammunition Column.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 6.

Messrs. R. D. Merriman and E. M. Bayfield are gazetted Sub-Lieutenants, Indian Marine.

Captain E. A. C. Mathews, I.M.S., officiates in charge of the X-Ray Institute, Dehra Dun, *vice* Captain Walker on leave.

Mr. E. A. Moore is gazetted to officiate upon the Chief Court Bench, Lower Burma, *vice* Justice Hartnoll.

Mr. V. C. Scott O'Connor, officiating Deputy Auditor-General, Finance Department, is gazetted for 9 months' leave from the 24th ultimo.

Captain V. A. S. Keighle, is appointed Commandant, Viceroy's Body-Guard, *vice* Captain Holden, vacated.

The following promotions in the Indian Army are notified:—Lieutenant-Colonel G. J. Younghusband to be Colonel and Lieutenants F. H. Barton and G. C. Denton to be Captains.

Captain F. S. H. Baldrey, A. V. D., is promoted Major.

Conductor F. N. Press, lately a clerk in the Adjutant-General's Department, is remanded to regimental duty.

Lieutenant H. I. Adams is permitted to resign the service.

AMONG the passengers who proceeded to England on Saturday by the P. and O. mail steamer "Mooltan," were: Major-General Sir D. O'Callaghan, Sir Patrick and Lady Playfair, Lieutenant-General Sir Locke-Elliot, and Hon. A. Elliot.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned a revision of the establishment of the Military Hospital Assistants in India. The new scale provides for a total Military establishment of 799 appointments; also a Civil and Miscellaneous establishment of 117 appointments for Bengal, 14 for Madras and 1 for Bombay.

Beauty's Secret.

ICILMA FLUOR CREAM, England's premier face-cream, is the only really SAFE face-cream. Delightfully refreshing, it frees the skin from tan, chaps, roughness, redness, wrinkles and insect bites. It contains no grease, but is Nature's simple secret for Beauty. No other cream is so cleansing, so beneficial or so harmless.

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is deliciously fragrant and foamy, and imparts the marvellous cleansing and toning virtures of ICILMA NATURAL WATER. Cannot grow hair, needs no powder, and has none of the dangerous after-effects of greasy creams. Most economical of all creams. Use Icilma Fluor Cream daily and watch your skin grow clearer.

AFTER SHAVING Icilma Fluor Cream cools and soothes, it removes all irritation and if rubbed on over night makes shaving surprisingly easy.

[Icilma is pronounced—eye-silma.]

Of all good Chemists and Stores.

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FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which Lady Constance Howard writes,—"is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy, Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

"AN ENGLISHMAN'S HOME."

Condensed from the Prompt Book.

The "Daily Mail" publishes the following condensed version of the much discussed play:—

When the curtain rises on "An Englishman's Home" we see the father of the Brown family "diaboling," surrounded (just out of the danger zone) by his daughters and some friends.

Among those friends is a Cockney clerk, Geoffrey Smith, whose mental sustenance is mainly drawn from football reports and who reads aloud the latest account of a football match—"a clinking bit of head work."

Among these characters comes Paul Robinson, a Volunteer who does not play diabolo or care for reading about football, but thinks that every Englishman ought to learn to shoot. An instructive conversation takes place, in which the sporting Cockney Smith describes Volunteering as "a mug's game." They discuss Volunteering from the point of view of duty.

Paul: What about patriotism?

Brown: There are other ways of showing patriotism, Paul.

Geof: I should think there was, indeed! You should have seen me on Mafeking night. I sang "Rule Britannia" on top of the fountain in Trafalgar-square—then fell into the water, and kissed the policeman who pulled me out.

Amy: And the magistrate gave him five pounds from the poor box next morning.

Paul: Who—Geof?

Amy: No, the policeman.

Ada: My brother smashed a new hat Mafeking night, and he didn't mind a bit.

Brown: I am thankful to say there is no lack of patriotism. The heart of the nation is sound, as any foreign Power will find to its cost who ventures to doubt it. As to defending the country—the country is in no danger of attack. The British Fleet, we are assured, is strong enough to render invasion impossible except from a raid, and if the raiders—well, er—raided, they would, I am sure, meet with a most uncomfortable reception.

Paul: Who from, Mr. Brown?

Brown: From every man in the country, Paul. There is not an Englishman who wouldn't at once fly to arms, and not a man would escape to—er.—

Geof: To tell the tale.

Maggie: How does one fly to arms, dad?

Brown: That is a detail.

Geof: I always sleeps with a brickbat under my pillow.

Ada: My brother has got one of those air pistols—that fire darts into a target.

Paul: Well, I think everyone ought to learn discipline and how to use a rifle, and then he might be some good if he were wanted. Don't you agree with me, Maggie?

Maggie: I don't know, Paul: I'm afraid I've never thought of it. It is a pity that the uniform isn't more becoming.

Paul: That's a woman all over!

APPEARANCE OF THE INVADERS.

So they talk, each according to his blindness, and the upshot is that Paul, the one Volunteer, is somewhat severely chaffed (Smith would say "rotted") by the combined forces of the Cockney and the girls.

Paul leaves the room.

Soldiers appear on the lawn outside the house. Mr. Brown thinks them English Volunteers and orders them away.

But they are not Volunteers. They are the advance guard of the foreign invaders.

MUDDLE AND CONFUSION.

In the next scene Paul the Volunteer, returns, after the invaders have temporarily left the house. To Maggie, one of the girls, he tells of his experiences during the night.

Paul, And I went on to Brentwood and the fog got thicker—and when I got there it was quite dark. I found they knew it—everyone knew it. Not much—not any details, but they knew they'd landed and were coming. Everyone was rushing about, talking and shouting, and I rode about to find someone—someone to tell what I had seen—someone who would do something. They were all rushing about talking and shouting—and I couldn't find anyone to tell me what to do and where to go, and I went backwards and forwards—here and there. I was tired, but I couldn't stop! Then I rode again along the roads to see what was happening, and then back—I went backwards and forwards—backwards and forwards.

Maggie: Yes, Paul, yes?

Paul: Then they shouted that all the Volunteers were to go to the Town Hall and assemble there, and I went and waited—and waited, and more came, but no one to tell us anything, and I couldn't wait any longer and do nothing, and I went away again. And then I went back, and there were more there and more coming, and we waited—oh, for hours, and heaps of people were there singing and shouting and giving us drink.

Other members of the "Englishman's Home" enter while Paul is talking. They try to cheer him. Some of them try to laugh at everything. This makes Paul break out into another fierce speech.

Paul: Are you mad? Don't any of you understand? How can you stand there and laugh and joke in the same rotten old way? . . . . You can all talk and say it's nothing to do with us, that it's not our business, and that you can just stay here and amuse yourselves, and that everything is going on in the same old way, and all you can think of is that you will get a few more days away from the office! Don't you realise it yet—that the whole country is coming down like a pack of cards, and that you and thousands like you are saying that it is not your business? . . . shouting and singing musica-hall songs and thinking they are just going to see some fun.

VOLUNTEERS' DEFENCE.

Now more Volunteers enter the house, and they prepare to defend it.

Mr. Brown, the owner, of the house, is quite as angry at the invasion of friends as he was over the visit of enemies.

Brown: What right have you to come into a private house and destroy it? What right have you got to come in at all?

Capt, Finch: Those were my orders.

Brown: Orders? You—orders in my house! Is this a madhouse broken loose? Stop all this at once, sir put the furniture back in its place and leave the house!

Capt. F.: But—my orders?

Brown: Those are my orders—the orders of the only man who has any right to give them in this house.

Capt. F.: But I must defend the house.

Brown: Nonsense, sir! Stop your men at once do you hear? And put the things where you found them! If you must play this absurd and foolish game, go outside and do it in the public road!

Once for all, I won't have it, and out you go! And if you've come here to find those scoundrels who invaded my privacy last night—

(Paul crosses from top window to bottom.) talking some incomprehensible language, and not understanding the plain English I gave them—if you're looking for them—in the name of common sense go and look for them where they're likely to be found! I won't have you here! I'm a taxpayer and a citizen, and I will not have this nonsense!!

(A few distant shots are heard.)

Smith, the Cockney, jumps on to a table and shouts:

"I say, they've kicked off over there."

An instant later a bullet from the invaders whirrs through the window, and Smith, the light hearted, careless follower of football, falls to the floor, dead.

LAST DEFENDER OF THE HOME.

The last act of all shows Mr. Brown with the fighting spirit roused at last.

The invaders have shelled his house.

The time has come when the defenders must retire.

The Volunteers go, Brown's daughters go, but Brown will not move. When the adjutant tells him that the enemy will capture the position he calls them all cowards.

Brown: And, pray, sir, whose fault is it that the enemy will capture the positon? I am not afraid of them—I have no fear of exposing myself. Let them come, I say, as rough as you please, and I will stay here and defend my house and my country, even if those who are paid to do so haven't the pluck.

Adj.: Now, look here sir, you're talking rot. I'm fed up with your pluck. You can stod here and make an ass of yourself, for all I care—only, I warn you, you'll get into bad trouble if you attempt to do anything to defend your house—or your country as you call it. Let me tell you. You've no right to defend anything—you're a civilian, you've no uniform and you're not allowed to defend your country. You may consider yourself a perfect mass of patriotism, but you'd be better employed cursing yourself for not having earned the right to defend your own country than cursing and slandering those real patriots who have.

His forecast is right. Brown, with his house half wrecked, in a frenzy of rage, endeavours to defend it with a rifle, which he has not learnt to use. The enemy capture him, and he is executed on his lawn, because, as a civilian, he has no right to carry arms in warfare.

As the play was first written this was the end, and the moral was plain.

As it is acted, the end has been revised as a slight concession to popular prejudices. On the stage we see the commanding officer of the enemy standing and listening with startled attention to the sound of bagpipes. A moment later English troops enter and take him prisoner.

"THE TERROR" IN IRELAND.

The "Times," under the above heading publishes the following striking letter from Mr. Ian Malcolm, J.P.:—

Sir,—May I be allowed, without further preface, to set down some personal impressions of my last visit to Ireland, which terminated on Feb. 4? They incline me to sympathise with the bitter reflection of a boycotted farmer when he said to me:—"You send your missionaries and your armies to the ends of the earth to convert and pacify heathen tribes, but the law-abiding people of Ireland you leave to suffer—alone."

Of many of these sufferings I have been an eyewitness; of others I have been sold by their victims. The misery of the aged family of Constable Goldrick, who was murdered a fortnight ago near Craughwell by British subjects, bears eloquent testimony to the terror wrought by the wholesale traffic in firearms permitted by Mr. Birrell against the advice of every authority in Ireland responsible for the maintenance of law and order. This family is now destitute, but I am informed that the coroner's jury at the inquest was only just persuaded to give it a vote of sympathy. The emergency-men who were wounded at the same time by the armed blackguards are further victims of the Craughwell Secret Societies; I trust that they will be compensated not less generously than their fellow-subjects in Tottenham who were shot by Russian aliens.

But the terror of a living death by boycotting is almost more agonising than the fear of sudden death at the hand of a masked assassin. The law of the United Irish League enforces it; the law of King Edward VII. is powerless to prevent it; and the statues of Edward III. are mocked at and derided whenever they are invoked. I have within the past fortnight paid a number of visits to boycotted people in the most disturbed districts in Ireland, and the tale of their sufferings is amazing in a civilised land. A year ago I wrote in your columns, Sir, about the McCanns in county Longford. Then they were boycotted so that they could neither sell nor buy in fairs or markets; they are boycotted still, but they won't give in to the League, and theirs is an example of unconquerable courage to their humbler neighbours who are similarly treated. The other day I held in my hand a cheque returned to them by a Dublin baker (they cannot get bread nearer than that), who was craven enough to refuse to supply them at the bidding of the League; and another cheque returned by a man from whom they had bought some cattle which he was forbidden to send forward to them. The day before my visit they had been waylaid by a mob on the road, and Mrs. McCann narrowly escaped being killed by a stone the size of a pear which whizzed past her ear. I also saw the man who, last year, was refused wood to make a coffin for his dead brother—an old soldier who had served in the Crimea—because he had worked for a boycotted man. This man is completely isolated still; no man may even be seen speaking to him.

Elsewhere I came across a milkman whose story is significant. He has a tiny holding, which he rents from a "condemned" man and works with his family and no outside help. He is completely boycotted; no man or woman may buy his milk in the town; the wives of married soldiers quartered there are told that, if they buy it, they will be turned out of their lodgings which they hold on a weekly tenancy, and no one else will take them in. He sold a few apples to a poor fellow; he is now boycotted too. His little boy was sent away from the National School by the schoolmaster for no other reason than because he was the son of "boycotts." His mother then went to the parish priest, who eluded her and left his house by the back entrance. She carried her complaint to the Bishop, who asked why the boy had been expelled. She answered, "Because we are "boycotts." "Why so? asked his Lordship. "For taking a small piece of condemned land," replied the mother. "Is boycotting the penalty they always inflict for that" queried the dignitary of a Christian Church. The little boy is still absent from school, but no summons has been issued to compel his attendance; the evidence might be awkward. His little sisters in another school were continually annoyed by the other children writing boycotting notices on their slates; with great pluck they threatened to report the nuns if this was allowed to continue, and the petty tyranny stopped: but they are constantly stoned as they leave school for home. Nobody will sit next either the father or mother in church.

Poverty is no bar to the oppression of the League. I saw a poor old man working on a farm of something over 100 acres with a bit of bog land attached to it. He is completely boycotted because he has a little more bog than his neighbours, and they want it for themselves. Therefore he is "drummed," and no man may speak to him; he is "watched" all the time. Exactly the same treatment is meted out to the workmen who have faithfully stood by Mr. Clarke, of Holycross; they cannot buy anything in the village and would literally starve if their employer had not opened a store for them in his own residence. And the same outrageous vengeance is wreaked upon three poor maid servants of another friend of mine who is "under the ban"; they go to Mass on Sundays attended by three armed policemen.

Then I saw Robert Geelan, of Newtownferbes, another victim of the League, a small farmer who is under sentence for refusing to join that nefarious society. He was condemned in due form by the League courts and is ostracised as though he were a leper; he is nearly ruined by this action, but the majesty of British law dare not interfere to protect him. Again, on a market day in a certain town in another country, I saw a tradesman's shop closed up owing to the complete boycott of its owner by the League. From the moment he was condemned his customers ceased calling; other tradesmen have refused to supply him; hands hoot and groan before his place of business in the main street. He wrote to me:—"I know that several people sympathise with me, but, owing to the reign of terror which hangs over the place, they dare not show their feelings, and for the past six weeks my family and myself have lived a miserable life. My relatives are all anxious I should surrender to the League and subscribe to their funds and apologise. All that is against my principles; every one who gives in strengthens their hand."

Such are a few instances of how the terror has spread in Ireland during the past few months, for it is far worse than it was twelve months ago. If your space permitted I could give as many more, and so could any man who, having the true prosperity of Ireland at heart, would go over and look into the question for himself. This much I will say, that the United Irish League glories in its work, and makes no effort to hide it. The baser nature is that which has the power to crush it, but dares not do so; and this power belongs indirectly to every voter in the United Kingdom. Under the present Government I venture to assert deliberately that certain parts of Ireland are more dangerous and difficult for a loyalist to live in than any part of the empire, however savage and uncivilised, and I have visited many of these. Mr. Birrell knows it; Lord Aberdeen knows it: the Irish Judges know it; and the juries "delight to have it so." Meanwhile, it is only rebellion that pays, and terror stalks abroad through the land.

It is notified

BY THE WAY.

CHARLES WARNER.

Mr. Charles Warner, whose unhappy ending lends an additional sorrow to death, was an actor of the old school who never attempted to catch the tone of the new. He will be remembered almost entirely as Coupeau in "Drink," the part he played some thousands of times. We see the suggestion has been made that the monotony of the part preyed upon the actor's spirits, and may have been responsible for his death. It is not unlikely. "Drink" was a nightmare of a play, and Warner's Coupeau was a piece of the grimmest realism it has ever been our lot to witness. A theatre was by no means a place of entertainment when this was the attraction. People would depart from it in a subdued, even a shuddering, frame of mind. Coupeau was too horrible to be rightly called art, but both conception and realisation were absolutely in accordance with Zola's intentions. It is not surprising that such acting should have made a tremendous appeal to theatre-goers of an age which was surfeited with sentimentalism and very palpable histrionic fiction. Strong melodramatic parts were Charles Warner's sphere. When on rare occasion he trespassed upon comedy or anything requiring a light touch, the effect was not pleasant.

KILLED BY KINDNESS.

"Killed by kisses"—that is the heading under which we read of the death of a New York office boy. And a very handsome death, too, may be the reflection of many more grown men, though perhaps a trifle too sugary, like the surfeit of lampreys or the butt of Malmsey wine. But it was not the kisses that did the actual damage. It was the boy's rash effort to escape from the lady typists in his office who desired thus to smother him in honour of his fifteenth birthday. For in running away, or struggling to get free, he stumbled, fell, and rammed an ink-eraser, which he carried in his pocket, into his body. It is in all ways an extraordinary story, and it might be made the text of many different moral homilies. Firstly—but we will refrain. We don't know when we should reach our "lastly."

THE MEMORY OF LINCOLN.

England and France joined America in testimony to the greatness of Lincoln. The speeches of President Roosevelt, Mr. Bryce, and M. Jusserand are equally interesting. All three had features in common. The orators spoke of Lincoln's goodness as a man as well as his greatness as a statesman. Of Lincoln and Washington, America's two heroes, Mr. Roosevelt said. "There have been other men as great and other men as good; but in all the history of mankind there are no other two great men as good as these, no other two good men as great." In which sentence may be found exaggeration, but no more than is excusable on such an occasion. The Englishman, when he comes to compare Washington and Lincoln, finds the latter a more sympathetic figure. We admire Washington, but, perhaps owing to his biographers and their desire to make him out a demi-god, there seems too great an assimilation to astone figure. Even Americans have been known to share this feeling. Mr. Owen Wister has declared that the biographers are to blame, and has done his best to restore Washington to the level of humanity without stripping him of his supremacy. With Lincoln there will never be any reason for an undertaking of this character. He shows his humanity from first to last of his surprising career. He is ever a man, even when his works appear more than a man's. Outward presentment has somewhat to do with the impression. Washington's portraits are forbidding. Those admirable features seem to demand worship. Lincoln's rugged, lined face looks like that of a friend.

A FEARSOME FOURSOME.

When Mr. Roosevelt has come to the end of his "first class turn" as President, had his last fight with Congress, and made his last addition to the "Ananies Club," then comes the event of his life, for which bear-hunting in the Rockies and Louisiana cane-breakes, and Spaniard hunting in Cuba, and abuse hunting at Washington have all been mere preparation. Leaving "flannelled fools" to play their invertebrate game, and deluded golfers to go on smiting the bramble-pattern ball, he, the lynx-eyed rough rider with strength renewed by his hare and hounds runs with his staff officers among the brambled hills of Rock Creek Park, will proceed to mash the vertebrae of the rhinoceros of Equatorial Africa with mighty weapons of attack. The merist of weapons he and his three or four companions propose to take with them is enough to paralyse the haughty rhinoceros and turn the heart of the hippopotamus to water. In his long shots the ball will fly with an energy of 3,500 foot pounds. Even Dr. W. G. Grace getting his ball out of a bunker cannot attain to that. Having fired off this battery Mr. Roosevelt will approach the hole he has made in his prey with a lighter rifle, taking judicious cover, under bunkers on the way, and finally hole out at 50 yards with an extra light weapon. Then Kermit his son arrives on the scene with the camera, and the deed of prowess is immortalised for an American magazine.

GOOD LUCK SIR.

So Mr. George Grossmith is about to join the ranks of the retired. Well, let us not repine. If a man who has been cheering his fellow-creatures for nearly forty years does not deserve the comforts of a quiet eventide no one does. Yet the world will not be quite the same without him. In the old days at the Opera Comique and the Savoy he became a sort of public institution; and when he left the playhouse for the piano he only enlarged his audience and became better and more pleasantly known than ever. Yet it is as the first and, after all, the best of the Gilbertian comedians that most of us will remember him. Even as we write we seem to see him—frisking about the deck of the good ship Pinafore in the "Merry Bells" trio, making insane love to Katisha, rattling off the song of the Lord Chancellor's nightmare, chanting the weird incantations of John Wellington Wells, shedding Major-General Stanley's tears of remorse among the tombs of his purchased ancestors, and writhing on amaranthine asphodel as the willowy and bilious Bunthorne. These and many other memories, grateful and comforting, come back to us as we write. May they also brighten the reflections of Mr. Grossmith himself for many years to come!

THE PROFESSIONAL UNEMPLOYED.

Messrs. Rolfe and Hamblin, convicted recently of fradulently converting to their own use money entrusted to them for distribution among the unemployed in Chelsea, would seem to be typical specimens of a species which is a feature—and a very ugly feature—of the latest social evolution. Rolfe had four previous convictions up against him, and Hamblin was described by an unsympathetic Police as "a dodger of work." The phrase likes us very well. How to dodge work, and at the same time to obtain a modest sufficiency of unearned increment, would seem to be great life-problem which offers itself for solution to a good many folk of the Rolf-Hamblin type. Unemployment is, in fact, attaining to the status of one of the recognised professions and may be commended to the favourable notice of parents in doubt as to "What to do with our boys." We would suggest that, after a career at a Public School, followed by a degree from Oxford or Cambridge, and completed by a call to the Bar from one of the Inns of Court, a promising youth should commence the practice of professional unemployment. It may, incidentally, land him in the dock instead of on the Wool-sack; but neither the one goal nor the other is certain in a world of uncertainties; nothing venture nothing have, and there is money in the new profession for a really smart man.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

"INTRODUCTION" PARTIES IN AMERICA.

Entertainments in honour of debutante daughters are not the only "introduction" parties over which American hostesses are busying themselves in the remaining fortnight which intervenes before Lent begins. House parties are being more and more looked upon in the light of important social duties and the guests who honour a fashionable chatelaine with the acceptance of an invitation are often made the excuse for a comprehensive afternoon musicale or formal tea, at which the house guests are presented to their hostesses' friends. To introduce a totally novel note at an entertainment of this description is a "sine qua non." Rumour soon spreads the fact that the tea or supper in honour of the newly arrived relations is to take the form of a "surprise" party more wonderful than Monte Cristo's famous gala fetes, and the planning of which has probably cost its originator several sleepless nights. Freak dishes, cryptographic menus, puzzle questions, on which the relegation of dinner partners may depend, may all have been exploited in turn, and to any one who is constantly giving and receiving social invitations of all kinds, schemes are discarded one after the others as being too far-fetched or too stale.

A CLEVER SCHEME.

At a recent tea-party, however, the hostess made a considerable sensation in the decoration of her reception-rooms. On entering the principal drawing-room the lady of the house appeared to be standing under a bower of roses. Despite the fact that at this time of year roses do not grow in tropical porfusion, gorgeous specimens of the favourite "American Beauty" seemed to be growing riotously on enormous rose-trees, and giving the idea that by some means or another prize bushes had been magnified to twice their size. In reality, the hostess had procured a number of bay trees, and had contrived to conceal tiny glass tubes amongst the branches so cleverly that, when these were filled with cut roses, it was difficult to imagine that they were not growing, while the fact that they remained perfectly fresh throughout the evening heightened the illusion.

ANIMALS BALLS.

Where dinners and dances are concerned, the headdress party is by no means played out. At a large charity ball which took place not long ago every man was ordered to appear with the papiermache mask of an animal, an alternative being, however, allowed in the form of a poudre style. Headdresses had, in fact, to be either grotesque, historical, or picturesque, and while most of the women preferred the latter, and coiffed themselves as presents, or as the wives of Venetain Doges, or Dauphines of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, the majority of the men preferred the former. New York debutantes have hardly ever been more feted than they have during the last two months. Formerly a girl who had been out three or four seasons took her place on the invitation lists of her mother's friends, and could count her theatre, supper, or ball fixtures by the score. Nowadays, however, she has had to bear the chagrin of discovering that her younger sister is mistress of the hour, and that the greater number of recent private balls and tea parties have been limited to those who are about to make their debuts, or, at the most, represent last year's buds. All the same, it not infrequently happens that the coming-out tea or dance, with its floral decorations and expensive cotillon favours, is followed during the same season by the betrothal function. Although the interesting fact of an engagement may be whispered earlier in the day to relations and friends, a formal announcement dinner or tea is in this case always given, which in the number of speeches and toasts, is not unlike the diner de contrat of the French girl on the eve of her wedding.

THE ANGLO-SIAMESE TREATY.

Recently we were able to announce that the "negotiations which were commenced in 1907 and suspended last spring, between Great Britain and Siam for the cession to Great Britain of the Siamese States of Kelantan, Tringano, and Kedah, are stated to have been resumed and an agreement on the subject to have been practically reached."

In reference to this matter the "Evening Standard" now says:—

"We have reason to believe that, subject to an eleventh-hour hitch a treaty which will add nearly 15,000 square miles to the British Empire is about to be signed by Great Britain and Siam.

"Siam, as the result of prolonged negotiations has consented to cede Troganha, Kelantan, Kedha, and Rahman for incorporation in the Federated Malay States.

"The nature of the "quid pro quo" has not been disclosed, but we are informed that no principle will be sacrificed by Great Britain in the settlement. Great Britain, following the example of France, is proposing, we understand, to give up certain extra-territorial rights in Siam, but it has nothing whatever to do with the transaction covered by the treaty.

"All the new States are on the borders of the Federated Malay Protectorate. Tringano, which is about 4,500 square miles in extent, has always claimed to be independent of Siam.

"Kelantan, a territory of something like 5,000 square miles, adopted the same attitude until 1902, when it acknowledged the suzerainto of Siam. The other two States—Kedah and Rahman—were dependencies of Siam acquired by conquest, and between them they cover an area of about 5,000 square miles.

"All the new States are believed to be as rich in mineral wealth as are the Federated Malay States, which produce between them about three-quarters of the whole tin of the world. They can also be utilised for rubber-growing. There is already in Kelantan an important British commercial company—the Duff Development Company which has an extensive concession. There are also smaller British companies in Kedah and Rahman. The acquisition would be one of the most important in the history of the empire for many years."

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. "Bohemia," March 6.

The following passengers arrived here by the Australian Lloyd's s.s. "Bohemia" from Trieste and intermediate ports on Saturday morning.

Pecker, Miss A E	Kahn, Mr
Czervenka, Consul	Patell, Mr S R
Bank, Mr	Rosenfeld, Mr
Hilldrand, Mr	Shaw, Lt and Mrs P J
Hill, Major	Saltaneh, Mr M.

MR. JOHN LONG will shortly publish a new novel by M. E. Frances (Mrs. Frances Blundell), entitled "Noblesse Oblige." It is a story of the period of the French Revolution. A French nobleman and his granddaughter escape from the horrors of Paris and accept the hospitality of an English peeress. The author paints a picture of "the days of old," and of the incomparable grace of the exiled French nobility, in the soft and delicate tints for which her work has long been famed.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

THE gnu is one of the most remarkable-looking species of the antelope family, and few people familiar with the animals in the Zoological Gardens would ever guess that they belonged to that family at all; and it is little wonder that the first Boer trekkers who came across the gnu on the plains of South Africa should have given this quadruped the name of "wildebeest," or wild ox, for it truly looks like a miniature combination of buffalo and horse; the tufts of hair on the face, the ugly broad muzzle, and curved horns are buffalo-like, while the tail is distinctly horselike in character. The gnu is quite small in comparison with the size of its head; for the bulls, which always attain a greater size than the females, only stand about forty-six inches at the shoulder, their highest part. As if to accentuate the ferocious appearance of the face, they are possessed of remarkably wild, restless eyes; and this peculiarity, combined, with their generally lively habits and the mad capering in which they frequently indulge in a wild state, gives them, an altogether wicked appearance. The following quotation from Gordon Cumming's account of his travels gives perhaps the best idea of their curious capers: "Wheeling about in endless circles, and performing the most extraordinary variety of intricate evolutions, the shaggy herds of these eccentric and fierce-looking animals caper and gambol round the hunter on every side. While he is riding hard to obtain a family shot at a herd in front of him, other herds are charging down wind on his right and left, and, having described a number of circuit movements, they take up positions upon the very ground across which he rode only a few minutes before. . . . When the hunter approaches them they begin prancing and capering, and pursue one another at the utmost speed. Suddenly they all pull up together . . . when two bulls will often commence fighting in the most violent manner, dropping on their knees at every shock; then, quickly wheeling about, they whirl their tails in a fantastic flourish, and scour across the plains enveloped in a cloud of dust."

MIGRATION OF WOODCOCK.

In an interesting article on the woodcock in the "Selborne Magazine," Mr. Walter Johnson gives some remarkable facts as to its migrations. There are, it appears, two quite distinct migratory movements. The small number of woodcock which breed in this country leave in the autumn for the South. But in October and November a large number arrive from the Continent to pass the winter in this country. Such migratory movements as these render difficult the old explanation of the origin of the migratory instinct, viz., that it arises from cold and lack of food. In the case of the woodcock a larger number than those which go to summer climes find a sufficiency of food and warmth in this country.

WILLOW WARBLER.

There are many other facts in bird migration pointing to the same conclusion. Gatke, for example, in his great work on the "Birds of Heligoland," has pointed out that a number of the young birds of the year start on their autumn migration while their parents find sufficient food to rear a second brood. And then there is the case of the willow warbler, whose summer and winter quarters overlap. That is to say, there are individuals which breed in North Africa and retreat towards the Equator in winter. On the other hand, those breeding in Scandinavia and Scotland find North Africa a suitable winter retreat.

HOW WOODCOCK CARRIES ITS YOUNG.

In the above-mentioned paper Mr. Johnson also discusses the old belief that the woodcock, when alarmed carries off its young in its bill. Yarrell in his "British Birds" gives several instances of the performance of the feat, and Mr. Johnson considers that "we may take it that the fact is accepted." The carrying, however is mainly performed by aid of the thighs. Professor Newton in his article on the woodcock says: "A still more interesting matter in relation to the breeding of woodcocks is the fact asserted by several ancient writers, but for long doubted if not disbelieved, and yet finally established on good evidence, that the old birds transport their newly-hatched offspring, presumbly to places where food is more accessible. The young are clasped between the thighs of the parent, whose legs hang down during the operation, while the bill is to some extent, possibly only at starting, brought into operation to assist in adjusting the load."

MAMMOTH WITH TRUNK PRESERVED.

The skeleton and part of the body of a mammoth recently found in the frozen sands of the river Cangar-Yurach is of special interest. It is the only specimen yet found in which the trunk is preserved. These extinct elephants owe their vonderful state of preservation to the fact that they have been buried in ice or frozen mud. The above specimen has been taken to the St. Petersburg Museum, where it will form a notable addition to the already fine collection.

MAGNET TO LIFT 22 TONS.

What claims to be the biggest lifting magnet in the world is described and figured in a recent issue of the "Scientific American." The magnet, an electro-magnet, 60 inches in diameter, hangs at the end of a crane, and can lift a weight of about 22 tons. It can be used for picking up and carrying any sort of iron or steel. The great convenience of the crane with the magnet is that it picks up its own load, so that there is no trouble in attaching it. And to release it only requires a switching off of the electric current. On use of the lifting magnet is to break up defective castings which have to be remade. This is done by massive balls known as "skull crackers," weighing 20,000lbs. and upwards. These are raised to a certain height, and then allowed to fall on the metal.

CANADIAN ORCHIDS IN BRITAIN.

An article on the orchids of the Canadian Rockies in "Country Life" brings to our notice the curious fact that several species common there are rare natives of our own country. Thus in the list of species given we note the ladies' tresses (Spiranthes romanzoffiana), of which the only locality in the British islands is the south-west of Ireland. Another the Coral root is a rare plant in the east of Scotland. The lesser tway blade, another Canadian species, has a wider range in this country. The small rattlesnake plantain (Goodyera repens) is a rare plant in Scotland and the North of England.

THE MEANING OF CHARA.

The Latin word Chara has been appropriated by botanists to designate certain green fresh water algæ. Investigations by Mr. C. B. Robinson show that the original meaning of the word was quite different. He finds that the earliest use of the word Chara in literature is in Cæsar's "De Bello Civile." In Book III., chap. 48 of that work it is said that a root called Chara, found in the valleys, was useful when mixed with milk in lessening the feelings of hunger. It was made into a sort of bread. Mr. Robinson suggests that the plant was the Caraway (Carum Carui).

GIRVANELLA, A FOSSIL SEAWEED.

Girvan on the coast of Ayr and just opposite Ailsa Crag, has given its name to a curious organism which occurs in the Silurian rocks of the district. Girvanella has been found in Silurian. Ordovician and Cambrian strata. It has a wide distribution occurring in calcareous strata in England, the Baltic, North America, and Australia. In a paper communicated to the Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science, Mr. F. Chapman discusses the nature of this organism. It has been variously diagnosed as a foraminifer, a sponge, an alga or one of the doubtful stromatopora. Mr. Chapman concludes that Girvanella must be classed with the algæ and that it most nearly resembles the blue green algae or cyanophycese.

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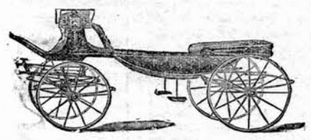

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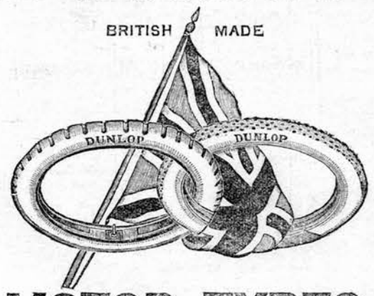

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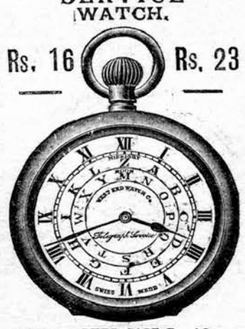

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, MAR. 5, 1909.] [BOMBAY, MAR. 6, 1909.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	84 5/16 ex	1/4	
do. Rentes ...	99	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan	96 15/16	3/16	
3½ do. Govt. Securities...	62 1/8	un	chgd
*Bar Silver in London	22 1/3	1/16	
do. do. 2 months' hence	23 1/16	1/16	
do. in New York ...	50 1/4	1/8	
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·23 1/2		1
do. do. do. Berlin....	20·51		1/2
do. do. do. New York.	4·88	1/4	
Discount Bank of England Rate.	3 p.c.	Since 14th Jan. 09	
do Short London Bills	2 3/16	1/16	
do. 3 months' sight. Indian Bank Bills			
do. 6 months' sight...	2	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 3/4	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 7/8	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	2 3/8	un	chgd
do. 7-day Market Loans...	2 1/2	1/8	

Amount paid into the Bank of England £275,000.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)... ... 1s. 3 25-32d.

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Gold to Bombay	£	60,000

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL:—

Spots ...	...Quiet with moderate demand.
Futures	... Steady.
East Indian	... Quiet.
Manchester — ...	... Quiet
Total Sales	7,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export	...700 "
Imports	14,000 "
Mid-Americans	5·14 unchgd.
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	8 1-8 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices:—

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May	May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
5·05	5·06	5·07	5·08	5·08
—01	unchgd.			—01

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·03	4·98	4·95	4·94
—01			unchgd.

NEW YORK:—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	89,000 Bales
Do. do. last year	15,000 "
Exports to Great Britain ...	11,000 "
Do to Continent	27,000 "
Spot Cotton—9·85—unchgd	
Futures—Month of May 9·47—03	Advanced early on spinners reported to be bidding more freely and declined later owing to favorable weather reports.
Do. do. July 9·42—04	

NEW ORLEANS:—

Spot Cotton—9 1/2 unchgd.	
Futures—Month of May ...	9·51—03
Do. do. July ...	9·61—03
Closing Tone of Spot.—	
Cotton Stock in London	9,230 Bales.
Week's receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports	151,000 "
Do. Exports to Great Britain	147,000 "
Do. do. to France and Continent	110,000 "
Do. do. to Japan	...11,000 "
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports ...	744,000 "
Do. do. at Interior Ports	...721,000 "

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Madras Westerns C.I.F.—London ... d. 4 3/32
F. G. F. Tinnevelly Liverpool C. I. F.—
Sellers— ... ... d. 4 1/2
Months—March-April.
Cocanada Ginned—C.I.F.—London ... d. 4 3/32

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi, C. I. F., 39 1-4—May-June—London—Sellers—Canal.
Red F. A. Q. Karachi C. I. F.—39 1-2—May-June—London—Value—Canal.
Tone of Wheat—Easier.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe.—62lbs.—39—March-April—Sellers—Easier.
Rosario Santa Fe.—62lbs.—39—April-May—Sellers—Easier.
Barletta Russo.—62 1-2lbs.—39—March-April—Sellers—Easier.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian.—39 3-4—March-April—Sellers—Easier.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed:—
Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-ship 43 7/8 Mar.-Apl.—Hamburg—Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Linseed.—Quiet.
Linseed Argentine—(La Plata)—40—March-April—Antwerp—Sellers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee:
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality).—8 1-4 unchgd.
Rubber:—
Para Rubber 5 2 1/4 Value.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] [6TH MARCH, 1909.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
1 Bundle Sovs...	Rs. 30	Dwarka ...	M. Mackenzie & Co
Rupees.....	385		
1 Bundle Rs.....	1,100	C Mandvie.	

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay for the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. yesterday :—

Cotton	13,190	bales.
Wheat	7,673	cwts.
Linseed	10,064	"
Rapeseed	392	"
Gingellyseed	2,399	"
Poppyseed...	14	"
Groundnuts	3,373	"
Castorseed...	5,562	"
Rice	12,434	"
Myrabollams	16,553	"
Cottonseed	8,507	"
Mowrasseed...	Nil	
Gram	835	"
Joowar	1,330	"
Maize	9	"

Bombay, 6th March 1909.

All markets closed for the Holi Holidays.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, MARCH 6.] [BOMBAY, MARCH 7.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	84 1/4		1/16
3 do. Rentes ...	84 1/4		1/4
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	96 3/4		3/16
3½ do. Govt. Securities...	62 1/8	un	chgd
*Bar Silver in London ...	23 1/8	un	chgd
Do. do. 2 months' hence	23 3/16	un	chgd
Do. in New York ...	54 1/4	un	chgd
Exchange on London at Paris	25·22 1/2		·01
Do. do. do. Berlin	20·51	un	chgd
Do. do. do. New York	4·88 1/8	1/8	
Discount Bank of England Rate	3 p/o	since 14 Jan.	
Discount Short London Bills, 2 months' sight ...	2 3/16	un	chgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ...	2	un	chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 3/4	un	chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 7/8	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	2 3/8	un	chgd
Do. 7-day Market Loans ...	2 1/2	un	chgd

Amount withdrawn from Bank of England ...£125,000 for S. America.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 25/32d.
*Closing tone of Silver :—Steady with small buyers.
Bar Gold (per oz.) 77/9.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Calcutta	£	40,000
Gold to Calcutta	£	10,000

COTTON.

Liverpool:—

Spots	Dull and Steady.
Futures	... Quiet.
East Indian	... Quiet.
Manchester	... Dull.
Total Sales	...6,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export	... 300 "
Imports	...21,000 "
Mid-Americans	...5·13—01
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	8 1/16—1/16

Future Delivery Prices:—

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.
5·05	5·05	5·06	5·07	5·07
unchgd.				

—01.

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·02	4·97	4·94	4·92
—01.			—02.

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports... ...	...13,000 Bales
Do. do. last year ...	...29,000 "
Exports to Great Britain ...	.....
Do. to Continent	...29,000 "
Spot Cotton—9·85 unchgd.	
Futures—Month of May 9·46—01.	Declined owing to favourable weather reports and to weakness New Orleans Market.
Do. do. July 9·33—01.	

New Orleans:—
Spot Cotton—9 1-2—unchgd.
Futures—Month of May 9·54 unchgd.
Do. do. July 9·84 unchgd.
Closing Tone of Spot—Steady.
Cotton Stock in London—

Cotton Total *Visible Supply*	4,870,000 Bales.
" " " East Indian	236,000 "
" Quantity in Sight	11,290,000 "

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's Sales	53,000 Bales
" Sold on Speculation	6,000 "
" Sold for Exportation	1,000 "
" Amounts forwarded to Consumers	91,000 "
" Actual Exports	3,000 "
" Week's Imports	107,000 "
" Stock	1,431,000 "
Surat's Week's Sales	400 "
" Sold on Speculation	.....
" Sold for Exportation	100 "
" Amounts forwarded to Consumers	2,200 "
" Actual Exports	200 "
" Week's Imports	5,000 "
" Stocks	8,000 "
Afloat American	180,000 "
" Indian	11,000 "

WHEAT.

Tone of Wheat.—Dull.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe.—62lbs.—38 1-2 March-April and April-May—Value—Easier.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian.—39 1-2—March-April—Sellers—Easier.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—
Yellow Gujerat, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship 44 March-April—Dunkirk—Buyers.
Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship 43 1-2 April-May.—H. A. & D.—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore 39 1-2 April-May—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone of Rapeseed.—Steady.
Linseed :—
Bombay, per 416lbs., ex-ship 44 March-April—Hamburg—Sellers.
Tone of Linseed—Steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 8 1/4 unchgd.

CALCUTTA COAL SHARES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 6.

Coal shares to-day were again firmer. Kosoondas, Gopalichuka, Jumoni and Raneegunge all showing an-advance. To-day's sales include Baraboni, 20½ ; Bhalgora, 18-8 ; East Indian, 235 ; Gopalichuck, 14 ; Jumoni, 10-10 : Kasoonda, 38-12 ; New Beerbheem, 40 ; Raneegunge, 20-6 ; and Sutikdih, 5-12.

Government Paper, 93-10 ; and Exchange on Demand 1s. 3 15-16d.

APROPOS of the 75th anniversary of the "Ceylon Observer," our contemporary recalls some interesting facts of its early history. One of the greatest triumphs of the paper, we learn, was found in the Parliamentary enquiry which resulted in the recall of the Governor, Lord Torrington, and the resignation of Sir Emerson Tennent in 1849-50 ; and a unique service, we believe, in the history of the World's Newspaper Press was the "Observer" 'carrier pigeon' service, carried on for mail purposes, once a fortnight, between Point-de-Galle and Colombo, the pigeons bringing two columns of news in from three-quarters of an hour to an hour and a quarter hour for over seven years (1850 to 1857) the "fall of Sebastopol" being thereby announced and a salute for the same fired from the Colombo ramparts, many hours before the coach arrived with the steamer's mails.

THE MADRAS MARKET.

Banks.

Bank of Madras...	... 1,125
Bangalore Bank...	*Sellers* 120

Mills and Presses.

Bangalore Woollen, Cotton, & Silk...	112
Do. do. 6 per cent Deb. 1910	*Sellers* 1,000
Buckingham Mill 7 o/o Pref. 1st Jan. July	*Buyers* 108
Do. do. do. 31st Dec. Do	1,025
Do. 6 per cent. Deb. 1909 ...	1,000
Carnatic	*Buyers* 525
Do. 6 per cent. Deb. 1913 ...	... 1,000
Coimbatore Spinning & Weaving A Shares	*Seller* 150
Do. do ... B. Shares (75 paid) ...	100
Do. do 6 per cent. Debentures	*Seller* 500
Coral	170
Jamalamudugu Press	400
Madras United S. W. & M.	2,800
Do. Do.	700
Madura	150
Mysore Spinning & Manufacturing ...	*nom.* 200
Tadpatri Press (Ord.)	550
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref. ...	104
Tinnevelly	500
Tirupur Press	450

Miscellaneous.

Burma Investments	14
Burmah Oil Coy.	105s.
Cochin State Railway 5 o/o Loan (1911)	*Seller* 100
Ditto ditto 4 o/o Loan (1916)	*Seller* 98
Decean Sugar and Abkari, Ld. (Ord.)	...*Sellers.*
Ditto 7 per cent 1st Mort. Deb. (1918)...	950
Ditto ditto (1909) ...	1,000
Do. 7½ per cent. Cum. Pref. A. Shares	*Par.*
Do. 5 ditto B. " ...	*Par.*
E. I. Distilleries & Sugar Factories (Ord.) ...	9s. 6d.
Do. 5 per cent. Deb. ...	*Sellers* £100
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref.	10s.
East Indian Tea & Produce... ...	20s.
Indian Aluminium (fully paid)	110
Indian Cycle & Engineering 7 per cent. Debs.	90
Malabar Timber Yards & Saw Mills...	*Nom.* 100
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref.	*Par.*
McDowell and Co. (Ord.)	*Seller* 150
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref ...	*Sellers* 97
Madras Electric Tramways ...	*Nom* £1
Madras Electric Tramway 5 o/o Debs	*Sellers* £95
Madras Electric Supply Corpn. (10s. paid) ...12s. 6d.	
Do. 5 per cent Construction Debentures...£80	
Massey and Co. (Ord.)	135
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.	101
Mysore Chromium	*nom*
Oakes and Co. (Ord.)	100
Do. 5 per cent. Debentures 1910...	*Seller* 100
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.	100
Do. 6 per cent. Deb.	*Buyers* 100
Oriental Benefit and Deposit Society ...	11½
Peninsular Mineral (Rs. 80 paid)— ...	65
Ramnad Raj Sterling 5 per cent. ...	£100
Rangoon Oil	90
Sivagunga Zemindary 5 per cent. Bonds	£ 100
Smith, W. E. & Co. (Ord.)	140
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref. ...	105
South India Industrial 6 per cent. Cum. Ref.	*Buyers* 55
South Indian Railway Debentures ...	£120
Do. (Capital Stock, 1911) ...	£100
Southern India Rubber (Rs. 75 paid)	50
Shell Transport and Trading Company ...	£9¼
Do. 5 per cent. Preference	£9¼
Shimoga Manganese	*Sellers* 50
Spencer and Co. (Ord.)	*Buyers* 150
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref. ...	105
Tanjore District Board 4 per cent. Loan ...	93
United Coffee Supply (Ord.) ...	...*no Sellers*
Do. do. (6½ per cent. Pref.)	15
Vizianagram Mining	26s.

INDIAN GOLD MINES.

Anantapur Gold (fully paid) ...	12s. 6d.
Balaghat (fully paid)	4s.
Do. 10 o/o Preference (fully paid) ...	12s.
Burma Ruby Mines	7s.
Champion Reef (fully paid)	6s.
Deccan Goldfield Development (11s. paid) ...	3d.
Dharwar Gold (fully paid)	1s. 6d.
Dharwar Reefs (17s. paid)	3d.
Glenrock	3d.
Goldfields of Dharwar	6d.
Goldfields of Mysore (18s. paid) (new shares)...	1½d.
Hosur Gold Mines (fully paid)	4½d.
Hutti (Nizam's) (fully paid) ...	...17s 6d.
Hyderabad (Deccan)	...38s. 9d.
Kempinkote (New) (fully paid)	4d.
Mysore Gold (fully paid)	95s.
Mysore Reefs (Ord.)	4½d.
Mysore West (19s. paid)	1s.
Mysore Wynaad (19s. paid)	1s.
Nanjungud (fully paid)	*Seller* Rs. 7-8.
Nundydroog (fully paid)... ...	...23s. 3d.
North Anantapur (fully paid) ...	...12s. 6d.
Ooregum Ordinary (fully paid) ...	...18s. 9d.
Ooregum Preference (fully paid) ...	21s.
Shimoga Goldfields (Rs. 5 paid) ...	... Rs. 4-4
Topuldodi (Nizam) (16s. paid) ...	*Nom.*

THE BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 2nd March 1909 as compared with the statement of 23rd Feb. 1909 :—

LIABILITIES.	Feb. 23. Rs. a. p.	March 2. Rs. a. p.
Capital paid up.	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund...	1,65,00,000 0 0	1,65,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c ...	1,43,27,743 5 4	1,47,69,155 15 1
Other Deposits, &c ...	16,78,98,475 0 3	16,76,68,574 14 11
Bank Post Bills, &c....	5,85,765 7 6	6,93,483 14 1
Sundries	15,47,946 3 3	17,29,170 13 2
Rs...	22,08,59,930 0 4	22,18,60,385 9 8
ASSETS.		
Govt. Securities	3,13,80,167 0 0	3,07,99,381 0 0
other authorized Investments ...	35,40,775 0 0	35,38,355 0 0
Loans on Govt. & other authorized Securities	4,76,05,057 1 0	4,76,11,289 5 7
Accounts of Credit on do ...	5,47,03,399 1 11	5,53,79,321 7 11
Bills discounted, &c	2,97,64,427 12 9	2,92,53,888 12 3
Balances with other Banks ...	31,39,597 14 11	36,96,364 7 1
Bullion	3,950 12 0	3,950 12 0
Dead Stock... ...	19,01,892 0 1	19,01,946 1 5
Stamps	17,123 12 6	17,479 7 0
Sundries	2,92,082 6 6	2,79,162 7 1
Cash, &c., at Head Office..	17,23,48,472 13 8	17,24,81,138 12 4
Cash, &c., at Branches ...	4,85,11,457 2 8	4,88,79,246 12 11
	22,08,59,930 0 4	22,13,60,385 9 3

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office ...	1,37,186	Increase.
Government Balance at Branches ...	3,04,227	do
Other Deposits ...	2,29,901	Decrease.
Post Bills... ...	1,07,718	Increase.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments ...	5,83,206	Decrease.
Loans	6,282	Increase.
Accounts of Credit...	6,75,922	do
Mercantile Bills... ...	5,10,539	Decrease.
Cash at Head Office ...	4,21,410	Increase.
Cash at Branches ...	53,621	Decrease.

Percentage 26·44.

AT the laying of the foundation-stone of the Lady Ridgeway Memorial, in Colombo, H. E. the Governor said :—"I wish to-day to depend on the testimony of those who knew Lady Ridgeway and had personal acquaintance with her. Her character seems to have appealed to all classes and she inspired universal love and respect. Self-sacrificing in everything which could tend to the happiness of those near and dear to her and most thoughtful of the welfare of all with whom she came in contact, her acts of kindness were spontaneous and arose from the goodness of her heart. Nothing pleased her more than to visit the sick and suffering ; and her ready sympathy, her self-possession, and her tact made all feel at home with her at once and enhanced the pleasure which her visits conferred. She was the embodiment of charity."

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.		Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	14	p. o.	1,442½
Bank of India.....	100	50	5	"	73
Bank of Bengal	500	500	12	"	1,500
Bank of Madras	500	500	10	"	1,140
Specie Bank	100	50	6	"	66½
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.....	100	100	14	"	260
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9	"	120
Bank of Burma.....	100	...	6	"	x.d.105
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Chartered Bank.....	£20	£20	14	"	£53½
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6	"	£17½
	£25	£12-10	6	"	£16½
Hongkong and Shanghai Biking Cor...	£25	£25	£1-15s.		xd £75½ old issue new issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	43	p. o.	585
Poona Bank Ld.....	100	30	...		35

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.		
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15		430
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½		150
Assur Veerjee	500	500	50		400
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	20	xd	190
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50		580
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co.	250	250	Dv. 40		615½
Bombay United.....	250	250	20		497½
Century	100	100	50		310
Central India.....	500	500	85		1,600
China	1,000	1,000	60		1,000
Chhoi Silk	500	500	20		575
Colaba Land & Mill.	700	700	50		1,125
Coronation Mills ...	500	500	60		860
Connaught	500	300	25		250
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40		740
Crescent	100	100	5		106½
Crown	500	500	qr. 60		1,200
Currimbhoy	1,000	1,000	50		1,030
David	250	250	20		445
Ebrahim Pabany.....	250	250	10		180½
Emperor Edward	500	500	20		655
Empress	500	500	25		315
Fazulbhai	250	250	10		250
Finlay Mills	250	250			250
Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75		1,710
Gold Mohur	500	500	20		235
Globe Manufg.	1,000	1,000	25		200
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	20		520
Howard & Pallcughs	500	500	25		475
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	60		1,200
Imperial Cotton	500	500	15		112½
Indian Manufg	1,500	1,000	35		640½
Indo-China Manufg.	1,000	1,000	divid 75		1,150
James Greaves	500	500	25		380
Jamshed Manufg ...	250	250	10		170
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	divid 35		460
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	20		400
Khandesh	1,000	630	75		990
Khatao Mackenzie ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45		985
Kohinoor.....	500	500	25		785
Leopold	100	100	3		55
Laxmidas.....	1,000	1,000	40		375
Lakshmi Cotton.....	1,000	1,000	80		1,490
Madras United	1,000	1,000	125		2,150
Manockji Petit	1,000	1,000	150		3,170 Ap
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175		3075
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	...		53
Mysore Spinning ...	5	5	...		20
New Great Eastern...	200	200	Nil.		205
New City of Bombay	500	500	20		740
Phoenix	100	100	5		100
Presidency	1,000	1,000	20		645
Queen	1,000	1,000	20		700
Rehman	500	500	p.c. 6		500
Ripon	1,000	1,000	divid 50		820
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	1,000	p.c. 10		990
Sassoon Silk	500	500	40		600
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	200	xd	1,400
S. Mahratta.....	250	200	20		195
Standard Mills	500	500	50		1,280
Sun	250	250	25		212
Swadeshi	500	500	45		1,325½
Textile.....	500	500	30		1,125
The Ebrahim Pabancy Mills					180
The Fazulbhai Mills					250
Union (V. Gopalji)...	1,000	1,000	500		250
Western India.....	1,000	1,000	2		520

PRESS COMPANIES.

					Quotation
Akbar	750	750	225		4,600
Albert	1,100	1,100	45		600
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15		115
Brent's Cawnpore ...	200	200	10		175
Broach City	200	200	14		175
Colaba	1,000	1,000	30		315
Fort.....	475	475	.....		278
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	100		1,350
Harvey and Sabhapaty	500	500	40		512½
Hindustan	250	250	20		120
Hisgoli	100	100	6		102½
Indian Cotton	125	125	14		125
Khandesh	250	250	20		150
Khangaum	400	400	25		325
Mahuva	200	200	... ...		150
Mercantile	125	125	nil		50
Manmar Manufg ...	250	250	.....		260
New East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	50		1,020
New Mofussil	400	400	50		675
New Berar	500	500	40		482½
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30		516
Parbhany	1,000	1,000	100		1,150
Sind Punjab	400	400	140		4,400
Sind Press	200	200	35		550
Surat City	1,000	200	20		235
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld.	500	500	40		500
Wadhwan	150	50	20		125

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.		
Alcock Ashdown and Co	100	100			303
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld...	100	20	¼	c-o	14
Back Bay Bath.....	50	50	6		35
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10		131
Baroda Tramway Co.	100	100			101½
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	330		9,000
Bombay Burma Quarter share.....	625	622	82½	xd	2,250
Bombay Burma New Issue.....	...	...	300		457½
Bombay Electric ...	P. £10	10	p. c. 6		151½
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld	O. £10	£10	Nill.		175
Bombay Ice Mfg.....	100	100	Nill.		26
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40		900
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5		500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O. 250 P. 250	250	p. c. 6		345 Ap 272½
Central India Mining Co., Limited	100	100	yr. 50		350
Delhi Flour.....	200	200	16		131
Empire of India Life Assurance	500	50	yrp.c. 17		125
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	100	10	1½		20
John Roberts and Co	100	100	divd. 10		195
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining.....	25	25	Nil		8 annas.
Kemp and Co	200	175	yr. 14	xd	215
Kurrachee Landing..	200	75	12		150
Marcks and Co.....	100	100	10		131
Napier Hotel Co.....	100	100	Nil.		25
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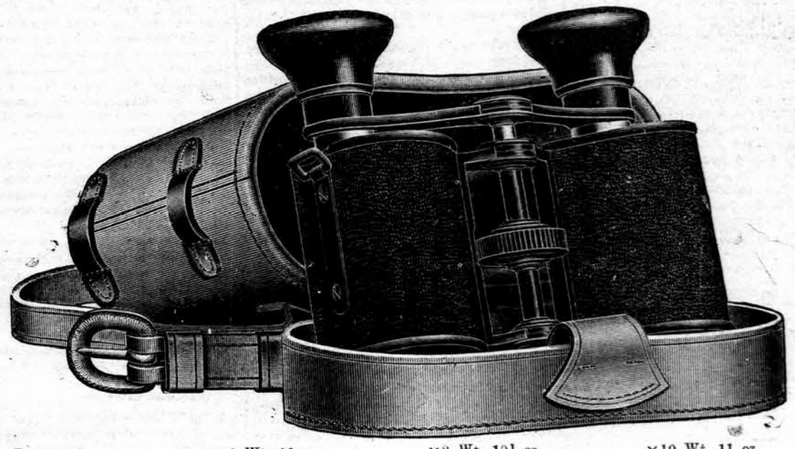

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ABBOTTABAD.

FEBRUARY, 24.—Football has again been claiming our attention. On Thursday, February 18, we all assembled to witness an excellent match between the 1-6th Gurkha Rifles and the 2-5th Gurkha Rifles in connection with the Gurkha Cup. The match was keenly contested throughout. When time was called nothing had been scored, accordingly an extra ten minutes, each way, had to be played During the second ten minutes the 2-5th shot a goal, which gave them the victory. Although the 1-6th were defeated, yet they are not disgraced as both sides played a first-rate and even game. Colonel C. Crawford and the Officers of the 1-6th Gurkha Rifles were "At Home" on the football ground, and we all enjoyed the afternoon watching so exciting a match.

On Friday, 19th, there was a subscription dance at the Club which was better attended than the two previous ones—about 34 being present.

On Monday, February 22nd, the Choral Society gave a concert at the Club. The attendance was unfortunately not good owing to the weather. All day long it rained and at night it poured in torrents, but as the concert had been announced it had to take place. Many who had intended to come were disappointed owing to the difficulty of getting any kind of conveyance, especially at short notice. Those who did brave the elements on such a night were rewarded by listening to an excellent concert. The Choral Society sang four somewhat difficult glees: "The Skylark"—"Moonlight"—"The Song of the Vikings" and "Goodnight Goodnight, Beloved." These, we believe, were selected for the Choral Society by the Hon. Mrs. Bruce, who inaugurated the Society and keeps it going. They were sung with good effect. "The Song of the Vickings" evidently being the favourite. Mrs. Chatterton, with taste, sang a charming little song, "If I built a world for you, Dear" and gave as an encore, "The Bowl of Roses," Mrs. Badcock deligated us with "Moonland," and as an encore sang "Two's Company Three's None" Messrs. Whitting and Holroyd sang, respectively, "The Bandalero" and "Only a Rose," for which they each received a well-merited encore. Mr. Guenzl furnished two items on the programme and his violin solos were appreciated in and we hope that we may have the pleasure of listening to him again. Mr. H. C. Hall, who has twice encored, gave us three amusing Irish songs. "The Blue Funkarian Band," composed of Mrs. Keen, Mrs. Badcock, Captain Keen and Messrs. Whitting and Brette—helped materially, towards the success of the concert. All their songs were popular and especially the last, which was a topical one bringing in various members of our community. When the Choral Society next appear before the public, we hope the weather will be move porpitious.

On Tuesday, February 23rd, a pretty little wedding took place in St. Luke's Church, when Staff Sergeant E. T. Adlam was married to Miss Nora Maxted. Mrs. Brinsley Rice held a reception at her house for the friends of the bride and bridegroom, whole left early in the afternoon en route to Jullundur.

On the same afternoon an "At Home" was given to all the native gentry in the district by Colonel Kemball and Officers of the 5th Gurkha Rifles. A great numbes responded to the invitation and it was nice to see East and West mingling cordially together.

The same day the 29th M. B, arrived in the station after their long march from Dera Ismail Khan. What will they think of our climate? There is about six inches of snow on the ground and it is still snowing as I write.

LAHORE.

"MARCH HARES" DANCE.

Lahore, March 2.—One of the most successful dances the residents of Lahore have ever been invited to, took place at the Montgomery Hall on Monday night when the mysterious "March Hares," also known towards the end of the evening by the endearing expression, the "Musk Rats," gave a hearty welcome to the station. A very large number of guests were present. For the first six or seven dances dominoes were the order, and weird was the scene as scores of the unknown masked gaily whirled round the hall. The dominoes were of all colours and varied in design from the beautiful to the grotesque and when the waltzes were in full swing the effect was kallidescopic. Here and there in the rainbow throng one could notice the distinctive dress of a "March Hare," a handsome red and white costume with two large red ears at the top, the whole, of course, approximating to a comic coloured hare. Below are the names of the twenty-five gentlemen who were so genially the hosts of the evening, and they must have been gratified at the thorough success, according to the unanimous verdict, that the ball was.

They are:—Mr. Adie, Captain Brunskill, Captain Crawford, Mr. Cumberlege, Mr. Chase, Mr. Currie, Mr. Donald, (hon. secretary) Mr. Fairley, Mr. Gibson, Mr. Hicks, Mr. James, Captain Jamieson, Mr. Latham, Mr. Macbeth, Mr. Macgregor, Captain Manby, Captain Macrae, Captain Macwell, Mr. Mills, Mr. Larkin, Mr. Petrie, Mr. Scott, Mr. Sinclair, Mr. Smart, Major Dunlop-Smith and Mr. Spurgeon.

Towards twelve o'clock in the middle of one of the valses the bugle sounded. Dancing stopped, and all unmasked much to the great amusement of most. The band then played a selection of "March Airs" and later on dancing was continued merrily till early in the morning.

It is difficult to describe the clever decorations of the ball room. The first thing that struck one was their appropriateness; on all sides one was impressed with the weird and fantastic. Everywhere were various directions on rustic sign posts. "This way to the rabbit warren," "Them are chairs" etc., etc. A word about the rabbit warrens, the most novel feature of an altogether novel dance. The 'warrens' were of course places for sitting out—a sort of "kala jugghas." They were built of large quantities of hay and similar material and the ingenuity of their contriving was admired by all. In mentioning the decorations of the hall so comic and so novel, the name of Miss Jamieson should not be forgotten: her energy, hard work, and dainty humour went far to making the dance a success.

The supper arrangements were excellent and as everywhere else a March Hare was always at hand genially tempting the guest with this and that dainty and looking after his or her comfort with kind attention. The supper menu, by the way, deserves to be reproduced in full. Here it is—

FOOD.

No Hare Soup.
2178 1/2 Prawns.
323 Fishes.
36 Aspix.
Turkeys. Rs. 119-13-9.
120 Spring Chickens.
75 lbs. Ham.
25 JUGGED HARES.
36 Trifles.
10 maunds Charcoal.
36 Jellies.
Hire of cooking pots Rs. 8-0-0.
Sausages.

N.B.—Since going to Press the Hares have protested against being jugged.

N.N.B.—Dog collars or similar articles found in the sausages to be left with the Baboo.

1st March 1909.

It seems the custom in writing of dances to mention the band last—not in any way meaning that it is of least imporiance; it is naturally of primary importance. The "March Hares" are to be especially congratulated in their original—and very sporting—idea of bringing down from Rawalpindi the string band of the West Yorkshire Regiment. It was a novelty appreciated by everybody. For the introduction of this excellent band and, in conclusion for all the arrangements in connection with the dance the "March Hares" deserve the greatest praise. They have added materially to the gaiety of the station, and are to be congratulated on the outcome of their great efforts. If the knowledge that everyone enjoyed the ball "top-hole" as the saying goes, is their reward, they will be amply rewarded. "Well done, March Hares!"

PESHAWAR.

Feb. 27.—This morning at 9 o'clock there was a a great parade of all the troops in garrison in review order to witness the presentation of decorations to Colonel Unwin, 21st Calvary, Major Tarver Brigade Major, Major Westmorland, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, and Lieutenant Platt of the Northumberland Fusiliers.

The 54th Sikhs marched in yesterday, from Nowhera. The 69th Punjabis arrived in the station at the end of January. That gallant old regiment the 57th Wilde's Rifles (the old 4th Punjab Infantry) marched out on February 1st; and Fane's Horse, our popular 19th Lancers, left for Quetta on February 14.

From a social point of view the changes this winter are bewildering. The gallant 5th Fusiliers have just been ordered off to Rawalpindi, and the Seaforth Highlanders from Nowshera replace them. Thus we shall have the kilt and the bagpipe in garrison here once more. The Munsters, as already announced replace the Seaforths at Nowshera.

Captain Lance, wounded recently in the capture of Multan Khan, is still lying in the Station Hospital; but is doing well and hopes shortly to be able to proceed to England. Brigadier-General Campbell D. S. O., has taken over the command of Peshawar Infantry Brigade and Colonel Beatson has taken over his duties as P.M.O. in succession to Colonel Whitehead, who has been transferred to England on promotion.

The Cantonment Magistrate is organising a Peshawar Flower Show; but it must be a work of difficulty this year owing to the extraordinary and wholesale changes and social metamorphoses that are occurring.

The 69th Punjabis, having arrived in the station, began their career with a wedding. One of their officers, Mr. Trelawny, married Miss Edwards on February 17. The wedding was a pretty affair, and the reception afterwards at the Alexandra Hotel went with a swing, the Band of the Regiment giving an exceptionally good account of itself.

Last night, February 26, Lieutenant-General Sir James Willcocks gave a successful lecture to all the the officers and non-commissioned officers of the garrison in the Garrison Theatre. The lecture was illustrated by lantern slides and the subject was "Our West African Possessions." The theatre was literally packed: and some ladies of the garrison were in the front rows. Sir James had a magnificent large map of West Africa exposed on the platform, and constantly pointed to it to assist the crowded audience in following his fascinating story. He gave us the history, both ancient and modern, of all that part of Africa. His remarks could be followed at the extreme back without any difficulty. To say the lecture was a success would be doing it scant justice. It was more than a success; it was a treat; and personally, I could not help wishing and hoping that whilst Sir James is in these parts he might be induced to treat a Peshawar audience to a similarly illustrated lecture on the Zakha Khel and Mohmand Expedition. When General Campbell made the concluding speech in moving a vote of thanks he voiced the conviction of all present when he said that not only was the subject interesting in itself, but peculiar pleasure of the evening rested on the fact that the lecturer himself was the most prominent figure of recent years in the events that were described. As a mere sitter in the audience I can testify to the lecturer's success, especially in his narrative of the gallantry of Corporal Mackenzie, in his account of the late Major Booth of the 5th Fusiliers, and of a number of the Royal Warwickshires; but above all in his story of how Colonel Mellis (sitting in the front rows) won his Victoria Cross. The lecture here and there was punctuated by remarks of wit and humour; and I think the reference to one of the West African possessions reported to have been described by a Home authority as "not a desirable possession as we required no more influence in the Pacific Ocean" would be difficult to beat. Why cannot we have similar treats with slides, showing the Crimen War, the American and Franco-German War or the Russo-Japanese War? If any reader wishes to understand the interest of the lecture better, I can only refer him or her to Sir James's own book entitled "From Kabul to Coomassie."

Peshawar is a great place for nice churches. The Church of England church is fine and commodious and well kept. The Roman Catholic Church has during the last few years been made beautiful inside. These two churches are in the charge of the Royal Engineers. The Wesleyan Garrison Church, although a private dominational arrangement, is neat both inside and outside. The recent erection however does credit to Colonel Dundee. R.E., and his staff. It is the new military Presbyterian Church. Not only is it a good piece of engineering but it is also a work of architecture. The style is Byzantine. Opinions may vary as to whether such a style is suitable from an artistic point of view to Indian cantonments or to Presbyterian places of worship; but nevertheless the building is now complete, and is certainly a thing of beauty and a joy for ever—barring earthquakes—although I feel sure the Royal Engineers have calculated for these also. The tower is also the campanile surmounted by a fine cupola topped by a glittering gold cross. The cupola is of the same colour as the sloping slate roofs and is in rich contrast to the pale masonry and red bricks of the supporting walls. The place inside is commodious and beautifully laid out, and the recess for the Communion table is an extraordinarily clever half-dome in keeping with the general style. The church is well worth a visit and the church compound also will soon be worthy of a visit also. It is opposite the Soldier's Home.

BANGALORE.

Bangalore, 2nd Mar.—H. H. the Maharani of of Mysore and H. H. the Maharani, C. I. (late Regent), arrived in Bangalore to-day by special train and left at midday for the capital.

A few more witnesses in the Convent Road tragedy ease were examined by the Second Magistrate to-day, but these threw no fresh light on the murder. It is expected that the preliminary enquiry will be finished to-morrow, when the accused's statement, if he is willing to make any, will be recorded.

A strong contingent of the Kolar Rifle Volunteers is coming into Bangalore to attend the annual general meeting of the S. I. R. A. on Saturday, and advantage is being taken of their presence here to arrange for a two-distance match at Hebbal between teams of eight of the Kolar Corps and the B. R. V. The shooting will take place on Saturday morning.

The inoculation campaign in the C. and M. Station is proving a great success. Over 13,000 people have been inoculated since the 1st October. To-day there was a big show at the bamboo bazaar organised by Chowdry Abdul Wahab, a big bamboo merchant, who bore all the expenses of the affair. This gentleman arranged a big show last year and received a certificate from the Resident. This morning, with the aid of Messrs Coxe, Deeks, and Kenyon and Miss Game, 720 people were treated.

Owing to the lateness of the hour yesterday I was unable to give fuller details of the ceremony of opening the new Oldham Hall. The Hon'ble Mr S. M. Fraser, in replying to the Address of the Rev. P. V. Roberts, said that he greatly appreciated the excellent work done by the M. E. Mission in promoting the cause of education for the benefit of the sons of Europeans who had made India their permanent home. It gave him great pleasure to be present on this occasion. He had presided on three previous occasions in connection with the extensions to the school premises and he was pleased to be present gain. The interest taken by Mr. Roberts in improving the school had been great, and he was satisfied that the school gave the best opportunities for boys to obtain a sound Christian education. He concluded by congratulating Mr. Roberts on the present splendid addition to the school premises.

Mr. Fraser was then presented with a key made of solid gold with which he opened the main entrance door, and formally declared the building open, the boys meanwhile singing their school song. A responsive reading and the singing of a hymn followed after which Bishop Robinson gave a dedicatory address, the ceremony concluding with the singing of the National Anthem.

TRICHINOPOLY.

Trichinopoly, 28th Feb.—A most enjoyable "At Home" was given by Mrs. Rowsell on Thursday, the 25th instant, at 9-30 p.m. The spacious compound presented a fairy-like scene, being beautifully illuminated for the occasion with Chinese lanterns and fairy light. The verandah and hall room were prettily decorated with flowers and huge arecannt palms, the lovely arumlilies being especially noticed and admired. The amusements provided were a Skittle Gymkhana (which caused a great deal of amusement) and Bridge, after which there was a very enjoyable little dance which was kept up until after 2 a. m. Between these amusements there was supper. The Band of the 75th C.I. played some very pretty selections during the evening.

There were some very pretty dresses worn. Our hostess was in pale grey "crepe de chine" over white satin, trimmed of with grey velvet and silver embroidery, and Miss Rowsell wore a white chiffon dress over white satin. Mrs. Armitage wore a pale pink voile costume with a border of black round the skirt, a black belt and touches of black on the bodice. Mrs. Acres, in a black satin semi-Empire gown, trimmed with gold embroidery, looked handsome. Mrs. Cooke wore black with a lovely black and gold sequin berthe. Mrs. Grimwood was wearing a beautiful with damask satin dress trimmed with turquoise blue velvet. Mrs. Gerrard was in black satin trimmed with red sequin with an old Brussels lace berthe. Miss McCloughin wore a pretty pale blue Empire frock and Mrs. Fraser was also in blue. Mrs. Clerk, Mrs. Lindsey, Mrs. Lushington Taylor and several others were in white.

The following is a list of the Gymkhana events:—

A Treasure Hunt.—Competitors were given various odds and ends, the pairs of which they had to find under flower pots, on the tennis courts. Won by Mrs. Young and Mr. Kemble. Prizes: a silver pin box and a gold safety pin.

Telegram Race.—Men had to run to their partners, open an envelope which contained the name of a station, make out a telegram from the initial letters, and return to winning post with partners, Time allowed 3 minutes. Name of station, Bangalore. Won by Miss Gerrard and Mr. Sullivan. Prizes: enamel hat pin and silver pencil case. The winning telegram was:—Bring another nightie, girlie, and leave old rags elsewhere.

Fore and Aft Race.—Men had to run backwards, guided by their partners through a laid course, over a hurdle and a bridge and through paper screens. Won by Mrs. Watson and Mr. Ormsby. Prizes: a silver salts bottle and a silver cup. This race caused a great deal of amusement as most of the competitors came to grief over one or other of the obstacles.

Homing Race.—Ladies were blindfolded and had had to run to their partners, who stood behind a row of chairs on which the ladies had to seat themselves in front of their partner to win; man had to call "here" in any tone of voice they liked. First lady in front of her partner to win. Won by Mrs. Scott and Mrs. Higman. Prizes: a silver hat pin stand and silver match box.

Chocolate Feed.—Partners were blindfolded and seated opposite each other and given a plate of four chocolates each. They had to feed each other. Won by Mrs. Ormsby and Mr. Nairne. Prizes: silver pig pincushion and silver peg measure.

Five Minutes' Stroll.—Couples to stroll about the grounds for five minutes and then to return to the winning post. The couple in nearest to that time to win. Won by Mrs. McIntosh and Mr. Acres. Prizes: two clocks.

KUMBAKONAM.

Kumbakonam, 2nd Mar:—The crowd of visitors to the festival is increasing daily. The special train service instituted by the Railway Company commenced yesterday, and every train is crammed to its utmost capacity, the rake of the trains being composed of the "inevitable" goods waggons; otherwise, the arrangements at the Station for the reception of the passengers leave nothing to be desired.

On some of the principal roads of the town, along which the processions of the gods take places, both day and night, and, as such, almost always crewded with pedestrian traffic, vehicular traffic has been prohibited.

Sri Sankara Chariar, of Kumbakonam, and the "Thambiran" of Tirupperaudal are feeding the poor without distinction of castes and without limiting their numbers.

The Rajah of Nilambur, in North Malabar, arrived here yesterday, with a large body of followers. The Pandara Sannadhi of Thiruvaduthorai arrived here to-day, accompanied by a large number of "Thambirans" and disciples from different parts of his jurisdiction. He entered the town in public procession, with all his picturesque paraphernalia. He stays in his mutt at the Pettah Ward

Mr. Norman Rowsell, Ceylon Labour Commissioner at Trichinopoly, has deputed one of his agents Mr. S. Ramaswmy Iyer, working in the Tanjore District, to camp at Kumbakonam during the festival and explain the advantages of recruitment under his agency. The Agent deputed by Mr. Rowsell is engaged in enlightening the public on such matters as the good climate of Ceylon, easy work and good wages, free accommodation, free medical help and free education for the children of the coolies.

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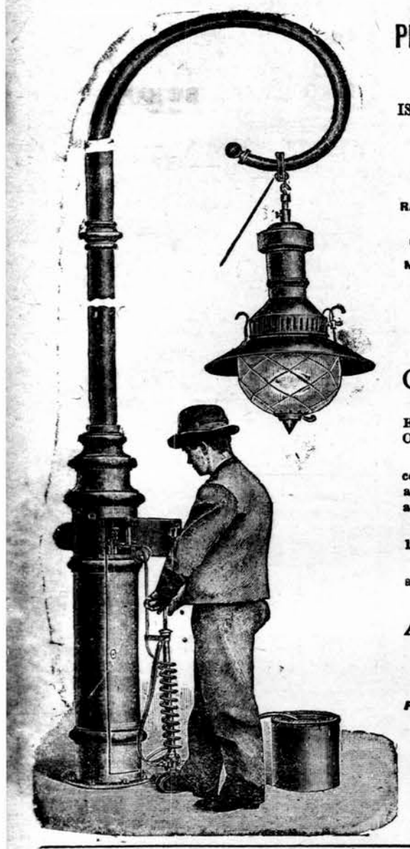

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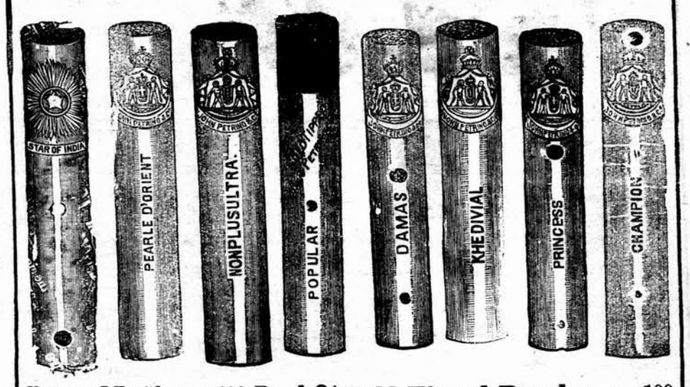

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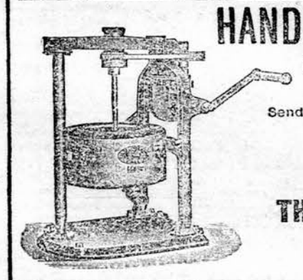

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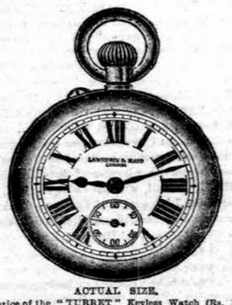

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